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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SHOTS FROM ALL SIDES

FOR CAPITALISM AND ITS UPHOLDERS.

Potting the Civic Federation—Queering the Noebel Prize—A Guide to the Whereabouts of Gompers—Cold Chills for McClellan—The Innocence of Bondholders—Judges McCall and Evans' Typical Inauguration of the New Year—The Perkinses, the Iconoclasts and Others.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has offered her luxurious parlors to the Civic Federation. Quite appropriate. The Civic Federation should be potted.

The huge crop of railroad accidents—50 people killed in Washington being the latest item—explains the hugeness of the dividends due, to a great extent, to the cheese-paring going on among the employes.

The Nobel prize, granted to Roosevelt as a pacificator, is queered for all time. Nobel surely did not intend to promote peace by drawing attention to the characteristics of a cross between a cowardly coyote and blood thirsty bull-dog.

To judge by the weeks upon weeks that are allowed by Gov. Gooding to elapse, without bringing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to trial, the conclusion is warranted that the would-be assassins "have nothing to fear but the law"—and are so mortally afraid of it that they are delaying the trial all they can.

If anyone ever wants to know just where Samuel Gompers is at any given time, all that the inquirer needs to do is to ascertain where danger is—he will find Gompers exactly at the antipodal point. It so happens whenever his dupes are led to where bullets fly around, and it is so happening now, when his associate Shea is in the toils of the law in Chicago, and would want Gompers' help. Sam is gone to Havana.

A cold chill must have run down the spine of Mayor McClellan and the rest of his "Pillars of Law and Order" when, upon the heels of their failure to destroy the mayoralty ballots of 1905, comes the news that Attorney General Jackson is ready to re-open the question as to whether the ballots cast in 1905 are to be re-counted.

The "innocence" of holders of stolen property, or of bonds and stock in thieving concerns, comes quite accidentally to light in the proposition that is being made by a London "Innocent Holder." He proposes that the States which comprised the Southern Confederacy—Artemus Ward well called the affair the "Southern Conthieveracy"—should make provision for paying the indebtedness which they contracted during the rebellion, when they raised funds to smash the Union, and to establish a government "with slavery as its corner stone," by selling these bonds to folks in England, who were willing to abet the crime and make money upon it as "innocent holders."

Mr. Adolf Lowenthal, the Volkszeitung Corporation stockholder, and often Director, and at the same time the adjutant of M. Breyer, the labor lieutenant of the clothing capitalist firms in the Cloth Examiners and Spongers' Union—A. Lowenthal, the "neutral" Socialist party man in Trades Union affairs, and at the same time aider and abettor of Breyer in his manipulation of the Union as a backyard of the bosses—that delicious Lowenthal (some call him Lowentropf), together with Breyer, furnish a sort of illustration of the "unity of Church and State" such as the thing is practiced in the gutters of pure and simple politics and Unionism.

Judge McCall of the Federal Court at Memphis, Tenn., and Judge Evans at Louisville, Ky., inaugurated the New Year with a decision that is typical. They threw out the suits of two widows for damages brought against railroad corporations on account of their husbands, employes, being killed through the neglect of the company. The Judges declare they are "unable to bring their minds to the conclusion" that there was any liability. The decision should be read by the light of "10,000 persons killed and 80,000 injured" last year on the railroads, and "unprecedented business done by the roads and dividends declared"; and it should also be read by the sound of the trumpet, a novelty, which announced at the White House, "in military style" the beginning of the this year's Presidential New Year Reception.

The printed official report of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, dated December 17, and just received, records a decided knock-down for the coterie of which O'Neill, Kirwan and Mahoney are the center. The trio had been pulling with might and main to bring the W. F. of M. under the Sherman yoke. "Autonomously" they had decided that it was there. "I, acting President of the W. F. of M., recognize you as President of the I. W. W.," wrote Mahoney to Sherman; "So say we all!" echoed Kirwan and O'Neill, and the trio clapped their hoofs. The Executive Board knocked out the "decision" by resolving to pay no dues to the I. W. W. until their own next convention shall pass upon "the present unpleasant controversy." Thus history repeated itself in quick succession. At the I. W. W. convention the head of the O'Neill-Kirwan-Sherman-Mahoney intrigue in behalf of the A. F. of L. was staved in; now the aftermath of the conspiracy is whacked even by the Executive Board of O'Neill's W. F. of M. Out in the cold is Sherman. The I. W. W. can wait for the W. F. of M. to find out; Sherman can not wait for W. F. of M. dues one week.

While the capitalist press is howling: "Bow to the decision of the court!" in the case of the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, our pillars of Law and Order in Congress are "giving a piece of their minds" to Judges Evans and McCall for declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional. "Nobody," admits one of these pillars, "knows better than the Senators how these Federal Judges are made and what they stand for. A Representative or a Senator loses his job and has no visible means of support. Straightway there is a movement to give him the first vacancy on the bench. In nine cases out of ten this Senator or Representative was, at best, a Congressman of inferior attainments. If he had attempted to discuss a Constitutional question in the Senate his colleagues would have deserted the floor and the galleries would have been quickly emptied. His speech would have passed as a joke."—When rogues fall out, etc.

The Kirkpatrick-Sherman Detective Agency must be hungry. Besides the absurdly false newspaper reports that they have lately been issuing, Kirkpatrick is now out with a type-written circular dated last December 31, and stating in the name of his "Department," that "The injunction is dissolved;" "Trautmann, St. John and Co. will not be allowed to launch another I. W. W. or use any part of the emblems, charters, seals," etc., and urging those who believe in this string of lies to hurry up with their dues. To this date the injunction is not dissolved, and, when dissolved, if ever it is dissolved, it will leave Trautmann the recognized Gen.-Sec'y; Sherman, accordingly, impotent to loot the Treasury. But, besides hungry, the Kirkpatrick-Sherman Detective Agency is unconsiously humorous. Kirkpatrick's circular indulges in high flown oratory in favor of "the fundamental principles of Industrial Unionism," which, in the keeping of the Detective Agency, "are destined to live and eventually emancipate the working class." A Choctaw Indian, praising the philosophy of Emerson, or a pickpocket enthusing over the 8th commandment, is not in it with the Kirkpatrick-Sherman Detective Agency when taking the term "Industrial Unionism" on their lips.

George W. Perkins, Morgan's partner who has just been indicted, has no thought for himself but only for President Cassatt—"poor Cassatt whose heart was broken by the iconoclasts who hounded him." It is not difficult to perceive that Perkins has himself also in mind as an "icon" (a saint, or image of a saint) cruelly hounded by the rabble that would break it. Socialism has long established the psychologic fact that the capitalist looks upon himself as something supernal, sacred, against whom to raise a hand is simply impious. Socialism, agreeing in this with all previous revolutionary movements also established the fact icons must go—and can't go too soon.

INVITING BLOODSHED.

The People publishes elsewhere in this issue the decision of Judge Honore rendered the 5th instant, in the suit instituted by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. against the assumptions of Sherman. Nothing need here be added as commentary to the decision itself. The report from Chicago is ample. Sherman's assumptions are overthrown. But while there needs to be said nothing more on that head, the decision and the despatch that conveyed it, give occasion for serious reflection, in that they bring to mind and give tone to, certain recent happenings in connection with this case.

On last December 22nd—that is, fourteen days before the Court had rendered any decision whatever, let alone a decision conflicting with the decision actually rendered—the Chicago "Daily Socialist," which Mr. A. M. Simons has informed us officially that he is the Editor of, published a news item with the following heading:

"Sherman and I. W. W. Sustained by Court."

On last December 27th—that is, ten days before the Court had rendered any decision whatever, let alone a decision at war with the one actually rendered by the Court—Mr. John M. O'Neill published on the first page of his "Miners' Magazine," and as the second of his editorial items, the following editorial utterance:

"The injunction against C. O. Sherman, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been dissolved. The court has recognized Sherman as the legal head of the organization."

In its issue of last December 30th—that is six days before the Court had rendered any decision at all, let alone a decision that so completely flies in the face of the decision just rendered, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published the following alleged news item from Chicago:

"Chas. O. Sherman Triumphs"

"Chicago, Dec. 29.—Judge Honore dissolved to-day the preliminary injunction that was issued against Chas. O. Sherman, President of the Industrial Workers of the World, so that that portion of the organization that does not recognize the last convention comes into full possession of the office, of the organ 'The Industrial Worker,' as well as of all the moneys, etc. Particularly significant is the statement in the report of the decision, to the effect that, according to the affidavits in the case, the large majority of the members of the I. W. W. stand on the side of Sherman. To-day's decision by the Court amounts to a crushing defeat of the De Leon-Trautmann faction, when the lively fight is kept in mind which Attorney D. K. Tone conducted up to this morning for the preservation of the injunction."

On that same December 30—that is full six days before the Court had rendered any decision whatever, let alone one so utterly at variance with the decision actually rendered on the 5th instant—the Jewish "Vorwaerts" of this city had this alleged news item from Chicago:

"De Leon Loses His Trial.

"[Special Despatch to Vorwaerts]

"Chicago, Saturday.—The trial of the Industrial Workers of the World ended to-day. De Leon lost everything. The injunction which De Leon had gotten out against President Sherman is dissolved. The funds and all the moneys are to be given over to the former treasurer, and De Leon has nothing more to do with the Industrial Workers."

Finally, under date of last December 31—that is five days before any decision was rendered by the Court, let alone a decision at fisticuffs with the one and only one just rendered Kirkpatrick and Canady, associates with Sherman, and the rest of the individuals and bodies above quoted from, issue over their signatures, a letter to the membership of metal and machinery workers of the I. W. W. stating "the injunction is dissolved" by a decision "rendered on the 29," whereby "Trautmann, St. John & Co. will not be allowed to launch another I. W. W., or use any part of the emblems, charters, seals," etc.

The above presents a batch of double, triple, quadruple falsifications, all based upon a lie of the whole cloth, to wit, the claim that a court decision was rendered, when none was rendered in fact, and when the circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of such a decision being rendered as the above news items, letter and editorial utterances falsely announce. The above batch of wholesale falsification is the culmination of a systematic practice of dealing in "saw dust" by an element, which, ashamed to defend that for which it stands, resorts to the methods of the cheating stock jobbers, who cause false news items to be published in the papers for the purpose of "bulling" their own or "bearing" the goods of others. The crashes that occur in the gambling dens of the Stock Exchanges as a result of such stock jobbing practices frequently result in the murder or suicide of the participants. Practiced upon the field of the Labor Movement, with the proletariat itself treated as the cattle for the speculation, the practice can only lead to the confusion of thought among and to the workers; it can only lead to shattering their confidence in anything they hear, whatever the source of the information; it can only lead to disqualify workingmen from correct thought; finally, it can not choose but end in a blood-bath for the proletariat. Some day—driven by want and goaded by ill treatment, but left confused in mind through the volumes of deliberately false information—what else can be expected but an uprising of undisciplined proletarian anger, with the result of a wholesale butchery?

It is not upon the heads of the egomaniacal degenerates of the Simons stamp only; it is not upon the heads of the rattlebrained "autonomous" O'Neills only; it is not upon the heads of the Volkszeitung Corporation partners of the Union-funds-plundering Niedermeyers; it is not upon the heads of Jewish "Vorwaerts" only, these affecters of indignation at the censorship of the Czar, yet deliberate practicers of the identical censorship methods of suppression of truth and dissemination of falsehood among the poor Russian Jewish proletariat; it it not upon the heads of the grafting Shermans and Kirkpatricks only;—it is not upon the heads of any or of all this bunch of reprobates only that the blood of butchered proletarians will fall. But what would these reprobates care! While jingling in their pockets the hard-earned money of the workers, don't they heap insult upon them with the sneer of "proletaire rabble" and "doughnut and coffee brigade"? The blood of the prolétariat, seasoned to be butchered by reason of the utter confusion of mind into which they are thrown by the volumes of false information dumped upon them, will fall also upon all those militants in the movement, who, while not contributing to the dissemination of false information, stand by silently, afford false information the opportunity to spread and associate with the disseminators of false information.

'Tis not the least of the duties of the hour for every one, sincerely wishing the overthrow of capitalist misrule, to set his face like flint, not passively merely, but aggressively against all obviously malicious attacks, and all obviously false information, deliberately set afloat in the Socialist camp. Failure in this is to promote a cataclysm.

OPEN LETTER TO CHARLES O. SHERMAN, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE I. W. W.

FROM F. W. HESLEWOOD.

Northport, Wash., Dec. 15, 1906.

Dear Sir:—

In Mr. O'Neill's Magazine of December 6th, you have a letter addressed to Mr. Ernest Mills of Greenwood, in which you claim you are going to make some corrections and enlighten the membership of Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22.

I do not know "just why" you addressed your letter to Mr. Ernest Mills, as Mr. Mills was not in Greenwood at the time the resolution was passed and knew nothing about the resolution until he saw it in the O'Neill Magazine, the same as yourself, but as I happened to be in the meeting when the resolution was passed, condemning you as a fakir, grafter, safe-cracker, slugger, coward, etc., and as the resolution was passed after I had exhausted mountain air for some length of time, accusing you of all these crimes, I consider myself the proper person to answer your letter to Ernest Mills, and nail a few of your lies, a job which you seem to think you excel in yourself.

If all these charges which have been proven against you are characteristic of a good name, "Then you have a good name." It is a fact, Mr. Slugger, that the men who voted for this resolution have never seen you, but they would be very glad to see you. In fact, I would enjoy the pleasure of meeting you or your hired sluggers very much myself; at any place away from the "stamping grounds' ' of the greatest band of sluggers in the world, Chicago.

You say that "you did not say that this form of organization was 100 years too soon." Well the best way to prove this is by the stenographic report, and if that says so, then we have one lie nailed.

Extract of C. O. Sherman's Farewell Speech.

"I hope that time is not far distant, and I do not believe it is, because I believe a trial of what is going to follow from this convention will be convincing to many an honest man and woman that the tactics employed here and the form of organization advocated here are a hundred years ahead of time."

What is more, Mr. Slugger, you did not mention the S. L. P. when you made the statement:

"In closing I wish to say this, that I apologize to my friends who said at the opening of my term of office that within a year the S. L. P. would control the Industrial Workers of the World. I accept the scoffs that come to me over the telephone every day, calling me up and saying, 'Sherman, I told you so, that De Leon would control the next convention.'"

Lie number two nailed.

You say "you will defy any member of your union" to prove that you appropriated money collected for E. V. Debs. Ah! Ah! That's easy, Mr. Slugger. It's a fact that the members of Greenwood Union can't prove it. But let's see—that part of Editor Edward's report to the Advisory Board of November 24th, on his return from Terre Haute, Indiana, which place he had been sent to interview Comrade Debs, and get a statement so that we could meet this lie and "nail it." Mind you, there we are; Debs' own statement: First: That Sherman did not pay out any amount exceeding $3.00 for meals, etc., during his 4 days stay in New York. Second: That Sherman did pay the sum of $6 and not $8; that all the money received by him from Sherman, or expended by Sherman on his account from the $175.40, appearing in the five items in the report, was $75.00, and fourth, that from this last named amount of $75.00, he (Debs) paid his own railway fare; not from New York to Terre Haute, but from New York to Bowling Green, Ky.

I would like to call your attention to the fact, Mr. Slugger, that this is the second time Eugene V. Debs has been interviewed in regard to this statement. Of course, you don't care about being called a thief—it might affect your good name, but the members of Greenwood Union are not yet ready to dub Comrade Debs as a "liar."

Comrade Mr. Slugger—this is lie No. 3 nailed. "It's fun nailing lies."

Now for the fourth lie—you want Mills to prove that you denied the rank and file of the Transportation Department a referendum on the Hall-Kohl trouble. It seems to be a pet hobby of yours asking someone in Greenwood, B. C., to prove something in Chicago.

You put me in mind of a scab I heard here a few nights ago, telling how he tried to join the Greenwood Union. He said, "They turned me down up there, but they couldn't prove that I had scabbed." This is not just a parallel case to yours because you have been

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WORSE YET FOR SHERMAN

DECISION FINALLY REN DERED BY THE COURT.

Injunction Continued in Force on All Important Matters—Sherman's Presidential Claims, Also His Claim That the Convention Was Not Called by Him and Was Therefore Illegal, Suffer Shipwreck—Is Not to Receive Dues Until Notice to Unions, and Then Those Who Choose May Pay Dues to Him—To All of Which I. W. W. Has No Objections.

Chicago, January 5.—The final order of Judge Honore was entered this morning. The order dissolves the injunction in matters of little moment and continues it in force on all important points. The injunction remains in force as to the money in the bank and to the payment of dues to Sherman. It also instructs the Master in Chancery to notify the Local Unions as to the controversy, the members themselves to decide to which side they will pay dues. As to the money in bank and the receiving of dues the injunction is to continue against Sherman and his so-called Board until further notice, and will remain in force until the constituent Unions shall have had time to receive and communicate to their members the official notice of the controversy.

All mail for the I. W. W. should for the present continue to be addressed as heretofore to Wm. E. Trautmann, without official title, Bush Temple, Chicago.

* * *

The suit above referred to was instituted by the regular Executive Board of the I. W. W. against Sherman and his self-appointed "Board," upon the latter's taking physical possession of the old I. W. W. office or headquarters and slugging, with the aid of detectives, out of the premises St. John and other members whom the convention elected. A preliminary injunction was granted, restraining Sherman et al from seizing the moneys in bank and acting in any official capacity, also from taking possession of the old headquarters and from issuing "The Industrial Worker." The preliminary injunction was dissolved as to taking the old offices of the old headquarters on the ground that an injunction can not issue to restrain a person from doing what he has already done. The importance of this is zero, seeing that the I. W. W. has since established its own new headquarters and has thrown into "profit and loss" the furniture and other utensils which Sherman seized with the old headquarters. Likewise of no importance is now anymore the dissolution of the injunction as to the issuing of a paper. Sherman may issue whatever paper he likes, and the I. W. W. has been doing so all along. Upon all other matters, they being of importance, the injunction continues and Sherman is defeated.

Sherman fought the suit with the aid of the Socialist party lawyer Seymour Stedman, contending that he was the President of the I. W. W. and swearing that he had never called the convention which resulted in his overthrow. The documentary evidence proving over Sherman's own signature the falseness of the claim that he swore to greatly helped to vindicate the convention in Court. The gist of the decision is the rejection of Sherman's claim that he is President, and to leave it to those members, who so choose, to pay dues to him after proper notification—a privilege that anyone who loves graft could not be denied.

The substance of the decision is, what it could not help to be, a victory for the I. W. W.

SCANDINAVIAN CONVENTION

ADVANCES MANFULLY THE REVOLUTION.

Calls on All Members of Federation to Join the I. W. W.—Requests Closer Affiliation with the Only Working Class Party, the S. L. P.—Progress and Growth Marked, Especially in the North-West.

The fourth annual convention of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation met on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at Emrich's Hall, 214 East 41st street, adjourning Wednesday afternoon with the consciousness of having put a deal of earnest work behind it. The convention closed with three times three rousing cheers for the S. L. P., the I. W. W., and the Federation, and singing with enthusiasm the spirited revolutionary song, "The Sons of Labor."

Arvid Olson was elected temporary chairman while the convention was organizing, and also made permanent chairman. Secretary F. Hanson, of the Federation called the convention to order, and was elected secretary of the sessions. E. Johnson filled the position of Vice Chairman.

Delegates were present from the following branches besides New York: Lynn, Cambridge, Boston, Springfield and Worcester, Mass.; New Britain and Bridgeport, Conn.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Providence, R. I.; and Chicago. The Socialist Labor Party was also represented by two delegates, A. E. Pearson and Frank Bohn, making twenty-two in all. Immediately after the report of the General Administration was read, Bohn addressed the body briefly on the significance and importance of the convention.

The whole time of the gathering from start to finish was encouraging and inspirating in the extreme. The reports of the delegates showed that a vast amount of work had been done by the Federation and its branches during the past year, in spite of financial and other handicaps. Many new branches have been added. In the middle West and North-west especially has the growth of the organization been vigorous. Organizer Carm, who arrived on the second day of the convention as delegate from this region, showed in his report how great the spread of S. L. P. principles in the north-western territory had been. "They are gaining foothold everywhere, and in many places making the S. P. look sick," he said. Organizer Zetterman also delivered an encouraging report of the work in Pennsylvania.

The important work of the convention centered around three questions: the attitude toward the I. W. W., a closer affiliation with the S. L. P., and building up the Federation's official organ, the Swedish weekly, "Arbetaren."

The first matter was settled, after many splendid speeches in favor and absolutely no opposition, by unanimously adopting a resolution calling on all members to join the I. W. W. and work hard for its success.

On the second question, the convention decided to recommend to both the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation and the S. L. P. a plan of affiliation providing that the Federation be related to the National Executive Committee in the same manner as a State, paying the same per capita tax as a State does; that it be represented on the N. E. C. by one member; that it be represented in the Conventions of the Party by one delegate for every fifty members; that Branches of the Federation be represented on the General Committees of the municipal and county organizations; and that wherever there is no English section, the Scandinavian Branch be represented in the State Conventions of the Party. As a supplementary clause, it was decided to ask the N. E. C., whenever the more direct affiliation took effect, to permit the Federation to continue using its present by-laws, in so far as they did not conflict with the principles and constitution of the Party.

The discussion on the Federation's printing plant was taken up in the evening session of the second day. The organizers and delegates reported the work done in their fields in building up the circulation of the official organ, the weekly "Arbetaren." These reports were backed up by the manager, who showed that great gains had been made by the paper. The job department of

(Continued on page 2.)

LADIES' TAILORS

WAGES AND CONDITIONS THAT DEMAND IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT AND FINAL ABOLITION.

To the Ladies' Tailors of New York.

Fellow Workers:—

What do you think of the present conditions imposed on the workers in the ladies' tailoring trade?

We, the ladies' tailors organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, hold that the conditions, as far as the workingmen are concerned, are simply shameful. What is your opinion as to who should be made responsible for such shameful conditions?

We, the ladies' tailors organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, hold that the responsibility rests with the workers employed in that industry.

You believe yourselves skilled artisans. You are right. There is a vast amount of skill required to make garments for the wives and daughters of "our" American capitalists, be they big or small.

But you failed utterly until now to believe that, since your labor is skillful, the compensation for the same should be plentiful.

We, of the Industrial Workers of the World, believe that there are many ladies' tailors who would like to see something done to change those conditions and put a stop to the slavery which we all meet in the places where we work, and we are convinced that, when the facts in the case are properly put before every ladies' tailor, he cannot do otherwise, but join the Industrial Workers of the World in order to help himself, instead of, as to-day, helping the boss.

What Are the Facts?

Within the last ten years the average earnings in our Industry have gone down 50 per cent. and more through many ways, no matter if we work by the week or on piecework.

Week Work.

For instance, let's take up week work. First of all the weekly wages are smaller to-day than ever.

Next, the amount of work that a ladies' tailor must turn out for the boss each day is bigger than ever.

Further, the seasons are shorter and "shrink" further and further as time goes on; where only several years ago we had a season of from 3 to 4 months, at present it turns out to be a season of 6 to 10 weeks at the most.

Of course we do not have to tell you about high rents and the still higher increase in prices of all necessaries of life.

And as to the treatment that the week worker receives in the shop, why, it is simply an outrage. He must accept "knocks" from the boss, the cutter, the saleswoman, trimmer, showroom girl, porter, errand boy or girl, etc., only to be "kicked out" for good at the end of the season, which means starvation to him and, if married, to his family.

Piece Work.

The piece worker must do all the work and extra work on the job, just as the boss or his cutter likes it, and he is paid for it also, as the boss likes it.

Next he is compelled to make all kinds of "slight" alterations free and for alterations, that oftentimes take several days to make, the boss grants him the pay of a few hours week work.

In the day time he has to hang around the place until the job is prepared, lose time, and then endanger his own health and if married that of his family by working whole nights, in a tenement house.

We do not have to mention the 3 or more fittings that the piece worker has to also make free.

General Grievances.

There are lots of other troubles in store for both the week and piece worker. We see every day cases where men, after having slaved for days, are cheated out of their wages by the boss, or the pay day is put off until he (the boss) feels like paying for the work.

There also exists a whole lot of corruption in our industry. Many a ladies' tailor has to share his wages with cutters and foremen, buy presents, or make clothes free of charge for them, their wives or their male and female friends.

And there is other trouble, meanness, insult, cheap trickery and petty fraud that the ladies' tailor must submit to, for fear of being discharged.

In fact, we could state many more evils which confront the ladies' tailor, but the above mentioned should be sufficient to convince every one in the trade who has common sense, that something must be done.

Therefore, we call upon every ladies' tailor to join us in the Industrial Workers of the World and united let us try to correct those grievances and generally attempt to improve our conditions, by means of correct, thorough and effective organization.

The Old Unions.

Many attempts at organizing have been made in the past.

The unions formed have eventually fizzled out. But it does not follow that, because other attempts have failed, that such failures are to be a continuous performance.

The reason that former Unions failed is not far to seek. Those unions were founded upon the false principles of the American Federation of Labor, namely, one set of workers is led to believe that they are superior and can get along without the aid of the less skilled or poorer paid workers in the same industry.

This false theory, together with that of the "mutual interest of capital and labor," the acceptance of the wage slavery or wages system as a finality, are the typical principles of the American Federation of Labor.

The false moves and corruption breeding influences that you have seen in former organizations, were a natural result of those false principles.

And the consequent neglect to spread among us a knowledge of the correct principles of organization, has been the cause of the failure to effect anything, and of the existing demoralization in our ranks.

The days when the ladies' tailor working on custom work could stand alone or one craft could fight its own battle, have gone by.

The idea of the mutual interests of capital and labor" is also exploded. There can be no mutual interest between the boss and the worker, when the need for profits on the part of the boss calls for lower wages for the workingmen.

Hence, all efforts to better our conditions, other than a united one, which intelligently takes into consideration this class antagonism, are foredoomed to failure, and end in disaster.

The New Union.

We, who address you, are organized in the Ladies' Tailor Union of New York.

We are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, because they alone are formed upon absolutely correct lines, suitable for the struggle with present day capitalism and its methods of oppression.

The Industrial Workers of the World recognizes the antagonism between Labor and Capital, which is called the class struggle.

The Industrial Workers of the World says that Labor is entitled to all it produces, and that the present sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Recognition of the class struggle in the shop every day; uniform organization of all branches in the clothing industry forming one grand industrial body, affiliated in its turn with similar unions, which are being built up in other industries, with the object of uniting the working class into one solid body for the ultimate purpose of abolishing forever the system of capitalism, which means the wage slavery of the present time, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.—Such are the principles upon which we propose to organize the workers in our industry.

Call to Action.

Fellow Ladies' Tailors, arouse yourselves to the necessity of striving to abolish the conditions that enslave us and our families. Join us, then, and speed the day of our emancipation.

Why should we of the working class, who are the only useful class in society, be always doomed to starvation, when there is plenty of everything, all of which our class—the working class—alone has produced, while the idle parasites of the capitalist class riot in luxury and openly despise us, the workers, because they think that we do not know enough to obtain what should be ours?

Let us stop fighting one another on account of nationality or other nonsensical things. Look at the bosses, Jew or Gentile, they (the bosses) are always united.

We ask you to join the Union. It is your duty to do your part in this fight.

Wake up and help to remove the causes of our misery!

Away with small wages, long, irregular hours and short seasons!

Up with the Industrial Organization of the working class!

On to our final emancipation from the miseries of wage slavery!

Press Committee
Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York,
Local 166, Industrial Workeers of the World.

MOVING FUND MOVES

Fine Spirit Shown In Unexpected Quarters—Keep It Up!

It is extremely gratifying to note the quick response to the calls of the Press Security League, and the National Executive Committee for a Moving Fund.

It is gratifying not alone because the response is quick and generous, but because it is extensive.

The response is no longer confined to the stalwarts, who, confident of ultimate success, stood by their guns; it is widespread.

The propaganda of the S. L. P. has borne fruit, the Party Press has brought home its lesson to the workingmen of America and they stand ready to support it.

This is significant and it speaks of great things for the future.

Territories absolutely untouched by former appeals are responding not alone with funds but with words of good cheer, and at the same time indulging in a certain amount of self-condemnation for failing to fall in line sooner.

A spirit of self-denial animates others; one contributor writes "I saved fifty cents to renew my subscription to the Weekly People but am sending it for the Moving Fund and will save another fifty for the Weekly." Another says "I send twenty-five cents and would like to send more but we are laid off so much lately that I have nothing more to spare." Sill another says "We will have to get along with a little less for Christmas."

In Faribault, Minn., the editor of "The Referendum" started a list, with good results.

Judging by the sums collected, Essex County, N. J., S. L. P., and Los Angeles, Cal., S. L. P., must have sandbagged their members on pay day.

A comrade in Eureka, Cal., says that "the I. W. W. is taking up most of the attention of the boys" and still he managed to collect twenty-one dollars among them.

During the week, National Secretary Bohn made a good move under instruction of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, by issuing subscription lists. It is too early for any great returns on these but the results will undoubtedly be good.

The militant spirit is abroad; it manifests itself in nearly all the communications received. They breathe the spirit of a new born hope—a winning cause—an assured success.

Keep it alive! Send in more funds until the required amount is in hand.

The amounts received since last acknowledgements are as follows:

Jos. Lavignani, Los Angeles, Cal.	$ 4.00
Paul Graff, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.25
A. W. Sewall, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.50
B. Kyler, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
C. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.50
B. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
J. Holler, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
A. Demuth, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
J. Sanderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	3.00
J. Walsh, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
O. Sherrane, New York City	5.00
"J. S.," New York City	2.00
A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal.	.50
J. Begowich, San Pedro, Cal.	3.50
H. Kossbiel, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
J. P. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
"T. P. G.," Lynn, Mass.	1.00
A. Pachetti, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
J. Kenny, No. Andover, Mass.	.75
O. Justh, Chicago, Ill.	.50
F. Werdenberg, New York City	1.00
W. Hainsworth, No. Andover, Mass.	4.50
Section Bridgeport, Conn., S. L. P.	2.00
F. Plantowski, East St. Louis, Mo.	.50
C. Hall, New Orleans, La.	1.00
30 and 32 A. D., New York City	2.50
Wm. Lucas, New York City	1.00
P. Faber, Kent, O.	1.50
Wm. Clive	.50
G. Wilbrich, Denver, Col.	1.00
E. Bartow, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
B. Jensen, Bullfrog, Nev.	10.00
Branch No. 2, So. Hudson, N. J. S. L. P.	5.00
Branch 2, Section Kings Co., N. Y., S. L. P.	5.00
Branch 3, Section Kings Co., N. Y., S. L. P.	1.00
"A Sympathizer," Cincinnati, Ohio	.50
J. Kirn, Scranton, Pa.	1.25
A. Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash.	2.00
Section Globe, Arizona, S. L. P.	5.00
Section Humboldt, Cal., S. L. P.	10.00
Tony Enos, Eureka, Cal.	2.50
Abe Leavey, Eureka, Cal.	2.50
Oscar Wickman, Eureka, Cal.	1.00
E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal.	5.00
L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa.	.75
A list started by the Editor of "The Referendum," Faribault, Minn.	2.85
J. Raymond, Suqualmie, Wash.	2.00
Moving Fund List No. 336, Tarrytown, N. Y.	.50
C. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
R. Mackenzie, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
J. Cragg, London, Ont., Can.	.25
C. A. Weitzel, London, Ont.	.25
F. Haselgrove, London, Ont.	.25
A. Weber, London, Ont., Can.	.25
F. Maxwell, London, Ont., Can.	.25
J. Pearce, London, Ont., Can.	.25
J. P. Courtenay, London, Ont.	1.00
G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., Can.	.50
W. Wellwood, Toronto, Can.	.50
F. Mulholland, Toronto, Can.	.50
F. Martin, Toronto, Can.	1.00
	$121.85
Previously acknowledged	513.30
Total	$635.15

A. C. Kihn, Secy.-Treas.
Press Security League.

WOMAN'S FIELD

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS AND WHAT IT MEANS.

"What do you mean by being class-conscious?"

To be class-conscious is to know to what class you belong; to understand that your interests are with your class; and that all of its members should never work against themselves or their class interests. All of this means that each man, woman and child has interests that are common to a set of people who can and should therefore pull together and fight for common rights.

The working class stands by itself, a class which must work to live; a class that is working for others, and a class that all within its ranks has the common need for work to live, and the right to all that it produces.

When you understand this, that no worker stands alone but are all under the same hard conditions imposed by the law of supply and demand; all are to be used or "exploited" by another class—the master class or those who hire workers—and all meet them upon common ground, then and then only can things be made better for the workers. When you are grounded in this belief, then you have become class-conscious and are ready to stand and fight for your own rights.

Do not be ashamed of your own class. Labor is the only thing on top of the earth that can produce wealth. Even gold would be valueless if labor did not dig and refine it for use. Labor is the only thing that makes the world worth while, and instead of being degraded should be considered the highest of anything in the world. But we do not want all labor and no chance for other things, as that means we become stunted in our bodies as well as in our minds.

Now, you must know that a class-conscious man or woman is never ashamed of belonging to the working class and having interests all in common with the world's workers. To expect the man who hires you to have the same interests as yourself, is very foolish. It is to his interest to get your work for as little as he can, while it is to yours to get as much as possible for what you do. So, you see, there is a dividing line between you right on the start. He wants to get out of you as much work as he can for the least possible amount of pay; and you want to give him only as much work as you think fair and get for it as much wage as you believe is just to yourself. This being true, how can you and your employer have the same interests?

Your case is just the case of every other person who works for wages. You are obliged to allow your employer to say "go" or 'come," to be abusive or disagreeable, to "lay you off" or give you work, whenever it is to his interest to do so, regardless of whether you are put about by his decisions or not. Hence, you are a wage-slave, wearing the chains your necessities forge for you.

If you have understood about the question of "profits," you know your employer or master has taken the larger share of what you have produced. It follows then that you are giving a great deal more than you receive, and that is what is meant when you read that the workers of the world are being "exploited."

All of this makes it very evident that there really are "classes" here in America, notwithstanding the fact that politicians and capitalists try to make you believe such is not the case. "Beware of false prophets"! They simply wish to blind you in order to use you for their own interest. And as long as you are blind to the truth and do not stand with your own class to make a fight for your just dues, so long will you be trying to serve two masters, God and Mammon—the God of your Masters, Greed, and the Mammon of your own ignorance, Despair.

To be class-conscious is to fulfill the noble adage, "Know Thyself." Know thyself as a responsible, honest and earnest individiual, not an animal nor a slave. Know thyself as having rights which none must invade nor take from you. Know thyself as being one link in the human chain that binds all to higher aims, loftier ambitions and duties. Man and Woman, be class-conscious if you would know how to live and live well. Do not stagnate nor go backward, but climb, climb, climb by the ladder of your highest ambition. That you are a wage slave or the slave of a slave, does not prove that you must always remain so. But do not have visions of riches coming under present conditions. Nay, if you are class-conscious you know that the day of the worker becoming "rich" is past. "Merit" is little more than the ability to feed a machine and that one can do as well as another. Class distinctions once only the rule in European countries, have become more and more marked here, as capital has concentrated in the hands of the few and the worker is beaten down lower and lower. Profit-robbers and labor exploiters will never pay more than just enough to half live, half starve. So, the possibility of riches is too small to be reckoned with and if relief comes the worker will have to look for some other method, or nothing remains but hard work, poor pay and an old age in the poor house with a pauper's burial.

"What is the remedy?"

Get class-conscious and you will not take long to learn what the Socialist Labor Party is striving to teach you. Your salvation lies within yourself, within us all as common class-conscious workers. Are the "riches" you are longing for not worth the effort to understand, to make you preach to others, and to fight for SOCIALISM? This means even more thatn the freedom of America and the battle of Bunker Hill, when our forefathers taught George III they had passed the stage of faith in the "divine right" of kings. This means a fight for Life, Liberty, and the time to enjoy the Pursuit of Happiness.

Rhoda M. Brooks.

SCANDINAVIAN CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

the plant was also reported to be in flourishing condition.

The many changes and additions made in the printing plant illustrate well the growth of the movement. It was decided to increase the editorial staff of the "Arbetaren," and as soon as possible enlarge the paper from 8 to 12 pages. A regular agent will also be put in the field in New York, under pay of the Federation. The matter of the sale of the plant to the S. L. P. was taken up, and several recommendations adopted and laid over for final decision at the next convention. H. Lyzell was unanimously re-elected as Editor, and the Administration instructed to take steps towards increasing the salaries of the Editor and the manager.

The discussion on methods of agitation was generally participated in, and many valuable points developed. Pushing the sale of the Party organs and pamphlets was declared one of the most effective agitational methods, and all members urged to spread the literature of the Party to the full extent of their ability. In and out-door meetings will also be held wherever and whenever possible, and efforts principally concentrated on centers of Swedish population. The organizers of the Federation were instructed, while on their tours, to visit all Branches, and give aid and direction wherever needed.

On the last day the various committees reported, the Resolutions Committee among them. On their recommendation, resolutions to the following effect were adopted:

On the Temperance Question—Resolved, That the Temperance Question is a reform question; that reform questions have seldom if ever done any good towards our cause; that therefore we keep our hands off it, neither opposing nor endorsing it.

On the Movement in Sweden—Resolved, That, in case the working class in Sweden is compelled to resort to a general strike for universal suffrage, that the Administration be empowered to aid them both morally and financially.

For the better preservation of the valuable and accumulating documents of the Federation, the convention decided to establish an archive, in connection with a library.

F. Hanson, who has been General Secretary of the Federation since its foundation, was presented by the convention with $25 as a slight token of their appreciation of his faithful and voluntary services.

The seat of the General Administration was continued for 1907 in Boston, and the Local Advisory Board placed in Chicago.

This wound up the work of the convention. The full official report will be published by the Federation, as will also the proceedings of the General Administration.

ROLFE DECLINES

To Be National Committeeman from Kansas of Socialist Party.

Erie, Kansas, December 30.—Clarence C. Rolfe has declined the nomination of national committeeman from Kansas of the Socialist Party. He gives his reasons in the following letter:—

Erie, Kansas, December 10, 1906.

J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary
of Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Friend:—

Some days ago I received your letter notifying me of my nomination for National Committeeman from Kansas.

As I think no comrade should refuse to stand for service wherever and whenever requested to do so by his comrades, I feel that I ought not to decline this nomination without giving some good reasons for doing so. My reason, briefly stated, is that I have imbibed enough of the revolutionary teachings of Socialism, and my experiences as a wage slave have been so severe that I have come to despise any organization that chooses deliberately to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the working class;—whether those enemies are members of the employers' association or of that auxiliary of the Civic Federation known as the A. F. of L. The record of the Socialist Party, especially since 1904, shows that while it has made loud professions of "neutrality on the trades union question," it has never failed to oppose any progressive organization of labor. This was clearly shown in the Trades Union Resolution of the 1904 convention which favored the craft form of union as against the American Labor Union, a body of earnest men and women attempting to escape the blight of the capitalistic A. F. of L. But much more clearly has the capitalistic leaning of the S. P. been shown by its opposition to the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. This opposition is only the more cowardly and hateful because it is veiled under the silly pretense of opposition to "De Leon and De Leonism." It is absurd that men that believe in the principles of an organization should abandon it or fight it because it happens to contain an individual whose personality is objectionable to them, but who has no more power than any other individual in the organization.

Let me say just here that with my first active entrance into the Socialist Movement (some ten years ago), I began to imbibe a hatred for De Leon and I regret to say that this feeling deepened until a few months ago. And now as I think of it my face flushes with shame to think that I should have allowed myself to be influenced (without careful investigation) by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the leading S. P. papers. And from now on I shall have to know that a statement made by one of these papers is not untrue before I shall accept it. I am not without a twinge of regret that I have been forced to take this attitude, but light has come at last as a result of the nauseaus eructations of Max Hayes in his World of Labor, the narrow sycophantic attitude of Eastwood in his maliciously false report of the recent I. W. W. convention, and the splenetic ravings of Algernon Lee; not to mention the unspeakable things that have made the "Milwaukee Movement" famous.

The fact is, its leaders have deprived the Socialist Party of whatever working class character it may have had, and I have at last abandoned hope that it will change its course. That being the case, I favor accelerating its speed in the present direction, to the end that all thinking men may the sooner discern the true character of the S. P. So I am recommending that all revolutionary comrades give the middle class majority in the S. P. full and undisputed control so that all men may know it for what it is.

These being my views, I cannot honestly accept the nomination offered.

Yours truly,
Clarence C. Rolfe.

THE
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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL UNION LEAFLET, NO. 10, PUBLISHED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, 310 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

To all Workers in Wool, Cotton, Silk, Passementerie, Lace, Carpet, Cordage, Clothing, Hats, Caps, and other Branches of Textile Work, greeting:

Fellow Workers:—You are already aware of the fact that the conditions in all of the above named industries are far from what they might be and a long way removed from what they ought to be. With each recurring season things are going from bad to worse. This you know. And this fact leads to the logical conclusion that something should and must be done to call a halt to the downward trend, and make an effort to compel the granting of better conditions in these lines of industry in which our masters are gradually bringing us to a lower state of submissiveness and a meaner standard of living.

When one has made the foregoing statement of facts, the answer to be naturally expected would be "Get Together!" Aye, surely. That is certainly the first and most essential thing to do—but that is not all. There are various ways of getting together, and many of the workers herein addressed have tried some of them to their sorrow. When we don't get together on the right lines, we are as badly off as though we had failed to unite at all.

Industrial Solidarity.

Right here comes the point which we seek to emphasize—that of industrial or class solidarity. Many who have been together in the past or are together at present, have organized into craft unions the A. F. of L. or other old-time pure and simple trade unions, which at best merely effected a form of unity in the craft only, but left disunity in the industry of which the craft was a part, and thus invited the disasters which always overtake divided forces. We of the Industrial Workers of the World are organizing into great Industrial Unions of each industry, uniting all the workers on an up-to-date plan fitted to cope with present-day conditions.

In building the old-time unions we did not take into consideration the forms of organization used by the bosses in the governing and conduct of the industries in which we worked; in other words, the kind of machine we had to fight against every time we strove to gain some slight concession, resist a cut down or the doubling up of machines, or got into a struggle with our masters for any other reason. Hence, we had craft unions, lack of unity, often mutual scabbery (as for instance, when union weavers were on strike and union warpers, twisters, spinners, slasher tenders or loom fixers remained at work for the same firm, believing that the fight of the others was not their fight because they couldn't see how their particular craft could at the moment be directly affected), final defeat and discouragement, much to the detriment of all the workers in the industry. The reader's own experience will have taught him this. In fact, so many and so glaring are the instances of the above, in all industries, that one hardly needs to cite any. And, again, those old-time unions were the product of the days of small commercial or industrial enterprises, when it seemed to the workers that there was some mutual interest between them and their employers, that when one was prosperous the other was prosperous, and vice versa; the worker's highest aim being to maintain a certain standard of living which he was taught to look upon as the height of his prosperity ambitions—in fact, he believed that his "station in life" did not call for anything higher. A union with such ideas cannot stand in these days when the interest of the great capitalist corporations and trusts that control industry, is to grind as much profit as possible from the labor of the working class, while the interest of the workers is to obtain as large a share as possible of the product of their labor and aim to gain it all eventually.

We say that there is nothing in common between the employing class and the working class, and that the struggle between them must go on until all the toilers come together and prepare to take and hold that which they produce by their labor, at which time they will have become strong enough to do away with the causes of the struggle now going on between the owning class and the class that owns nothing. Guided by such knowledge and acting upon the principle that an injury to one worker is an injury to all workers, and with an honest, well informed, determined membership, our plan of organization is assuredly the best and most effective yet devised, not only for the purpose of carrying out our final aims, but as well for the immediate forcing of concessions from the employers, by reason of the great solidarity which it produces among the workers in each and every industry.

Form of Organization.

The Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World calls for the formation of Industrial Departments, National Industrial Unions, and Local Industrial Unions.

Local Industrial Union.

A Local Industrial Union organizes all the workers in a given industry (not in a craft only), in a given locality. For instance, in the silk mills around New York, Paterson and other places, we have organized in each city a Silk Workers' Industrial Union. Differently from the old way of forming a weavers' union, a warpers' union, etc., we bring together in these Industrial Unions all the weavers, warpers, winders, quillers, harnessmakers, twisters, loomfixers, men and women, boys and girls, in fact all the employes of each mill, allowing each mill's crew to have its own shop organization to handle its own immediate affairs and grievances, while all the workers in all the mills in the city are members of one union under one industrial charter. A set of woolen mills, cotton, carpet, lace mills, etc., would be treated in the same way. Thus it can be seen that while each mill or each room in a mill may have its own shop meetings, the bringing together of all the employes in one Industrial Union creates a solidarity and sense of connection between all the workers that effectually blocks the old scheme of the bosses of playing one set of workers against another, the men against the women, the women against the men, and the boys and girls against both. When we, all of us, of both sexes, and of all races, who work in the mills, realize that we are all skinned by the same bosses and that the bosses are united in the skinning process, and that it is time for us to get together and call a halt to the skinning game, the old trick of playing us one against another will not work any more. Our success in the silk mills of Brooklyn and College Point, N. Y., where the bluffs of the bosses were called and increased wages obtained because all the workers stood together, is proof of this contention.

In the clothing trades, where the industry is carried on chiefly in craft or trade shops, a Local Industrial Union has to be organized in craft or trade branches, and here again shop meetings as well as craft or trade meetings can be had, but all are members of and carry the card of the Local Industrial Union of Clothing Workers of their locality.

National Industrial Unions.

As the great industries are owned and controlled by large corporations or trusts, such as the American Woolen Co. in the woolen industry, or by manufacturers' associations as in the silk industry, and the plants or shops in each industry are united and a line kept on them in this manner, it becomes logically necessary for the workers after having organized a Local Industrial Union designed to meet the local end of the trust power or the local combination of bosses, to unite the Local Industrial Unions under a General Executive Board of a National Industrial Union fitted to cope with the national power of the trust outfit or that of the national association of employers in the industry. So the I. W. W. provides that this be done.

Industrial Department.

And, again, as the tendency of modern systematized production is to concentrate the ownership and control of a series of kindred industries into the hands of certain small groups of capitalists, a tendency becoming quite marked in the woolen and cotton industries which are rapidly getting to be owned by a little clique of eastern millionaires, the logic of meeting this capitalist mechanism with a similar one in the organization of the workers, by forming an Industrial Department, is plainly apparent. So we propose to organize a Department of the Textile Industries, the General Executive Board of which shall be composed of representatives of the National Industrial Unions of the industries enumerated at the beginning of this leaflet. In like manner are we proceeding to organize in all other industries and groups of industries, always keeping in mind that whatever plan or mechanism we devise for each, must be in accordance with the manner in which the capitalists themselves have us laid out and controlled to exploit us. In fact we are using the capitalists' own statistics published for their own information and use in the United States Census reports, wherein we find the industries and groups of industries enumerated and classified, thus furnishing us with a correct guide to the building of a working class industrial union mechanism competent and powerful enough to not only temporarily compel the granting of better conditions, but finally to take and hold, to operate and conduct the industries for our collective benefit, without any stockholding class controlling our means of life and robbing us of four-fifths of the products of our labor.

General Administration.

The Constitution of the I. W. W. calls for the eventual formation of thirteen Industrial Departments provided that the General Administartion of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be a General Executive Board composed of one representative from each Department and a General Secretary-Treasurer with an assistant General Secretary. Thus, as the combined power of the big capitalist controllers of the country's industries, is concentrated in their central administration at Washington, through which they manipulate and exert all the forces at their command in order to conserve their interests and compel us to submit to whatever those interests may dictate in order to keep us in subjection, so will the combined power of the industrially organized working class find expression in the General Administration of the I. W. W. And, when our annual congress of delegates shall have become strong enough to decide that the time has arrived to take and hold the industries and that no longer shall a capitalist owned congress make laws to subject us to the interests of its masters, but that the congress of the workers shall proceed to figure out the needs of the collective operators and collective owners of the industries in the interests of all, then the General Administration of the I. W. W. will be directed to take up the work of administering the affairs of wealth production to the utter ignoring of the slips of paper called stock certificates, which at present entitle a parasite class to the control of our means of life and the ownership of the products of our labor—and the stockholders will be given a chance to earn an honest living, something that they don't always give us under their system.

Other Points And Phases.

There are many other points and phases of this question, such as the introduction and development of modern machinery, its part in creating the army of the unemployed, its general effect upon the working class, capitalist methods of taking advantage of conditions created thereby; causes of the trustification of industry, the relative positions of wage worker and employer in the conflict between the two classes over the possesion and enjoyment of the products of labor. All these cannot be properly treated here without making this leaflet too lengthy. They are made clear in other I. W. W. literature and will be explained by the speakers and organizers at meetings in your locality. Such meetings we urge you to make it a point to attend whenever one is announced.

What's To Be Done.

Now, fellow-workers of the textile industries, having outlined as above, our principles and plans, we believe and expect you who are to form the membership of this grand organization, if it is to be successful as it should, must and will be, will realize what is to be done by you about this proposition. You know as well as we do that it is not a great many years back to the time when we got a higher wage for our labor than we do now. We didn't run so many machines or of so high a speed as we do now. We did not turn off nearly so much goods as we do now. We worked more steadily than we do now. And our cost of living was some thirty per cent less than it is now. And, by reason of this last fact of the rise in our cost of living, now that we work more unsteadily, but much more intensely, producing a greater quantity of wealth while getting less for our labor time, we are compelled to lower our standard of living, eat poorer food, dwell in cheaper tenements, etc., and will continue to go lower until we do our duty by ourselves and our fellow-workers.

The per capita tax to the General Office of the I. W. W. has been set at 15 cents per month per member. This enables the local dues to be made low enough to be within the means of all the workers. A large united membership with a small treasury is stronger than a small membership with a big treasury, just as a solid Industrial Union that bars nobody, is infinitely more powerful than a little hide-bound craft union that puts up restrictions to keep members out in hope of holding the jobs for the few inside, while they are thus creating material for the employers as strikebreakers against them. Industrial solidarity is the first consideration—and for the matter of that funds will come with the numbers.

Respond, then, to the efforts of the organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World when they come among you and call upon you to join a Local Industrial Union of your industry. The quicker we unite the sooner shall we be in a position to benefit from the strength that comes from unity upon correct lines Do your share to hasten the day that a united working class will free itself from the industrial slavery of capitalism.

Come to the meetings. Read the literature. Join your Industrial Union.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

By Paul Lafargue.

(Translated for the Edinburgh "Socialist" by L. G. A.)

I.

The Bourgeois believed, and still believes, that women ought to remain at home and consecrate their activity to superintending and directing the household, attending on the husband and producing and nourishing children. When the Bourgeoisie began to rise and take shape in ancient society, Zenophon, even then, traced the broad outlines of its ideal woman. But if during long centuries, it was possible for that ideal to seem reasonable because it corresponded to economic conditions, it is now no longer anything but an ideological survival since these conditions have ceased to exist.

The domestication of woman presupposes that she should fulfill in the household multiple functions absorbing all her energy; but the most important and the most exacting of these domestic tasks—spinning wool and linen, knitting, shaping and sewing clothes, washing and bread-baking, etc.—are performed to-day by capitalist industry. It also presupposes that the man by his marriage portion and his earnings should provide for the material needs of the family; but among the wealthy bourgeois marriage is as much a combination of capital as a union of persons, and often the marriage portion of the wife is greater than that of the husband, and in the small middle class the gains of the father of the family have been so reduced that the children—daughters as well as sons—are forced to gain their livelihood in commerce, railway administration, banks, educational establishments, offices, etc., and it frequently happens that the young wife continues to work outside to add to the resources of the household whose expenses the husband's appointment does not cover.

The daughters and wives of the little middle class, like those of the working class, enter, therefore, into competition with their fathers, brothers and husbands. This economic antagonism, which the Bourgeoisie formerly prevented by confining women in the family dwelling, becomes general and intensified according as capitalist production develops; it invades the field of the liberal professions—medicine, law, literature, journalism, science, etc.—reserved by man for himself as a monopoly which he imagined must be eternal. The workers, as always, were the first to deduce the logical consequences from the participation of women in social production; they replaced the ideal of the artisan—woman exclusively a housewife—by a new ideal—woman the companion in their economic and political struggles for increased wages and the emancipation of labor.

The Bourgeoisie does not as yet understand that its ideal is long ago out of date, and that it must be remodelled to correspond to new social conditions; nevertheless in the beginning of the nineteenth century the women of the Bourgeoisie began to protest against their domestic inferiority, all the more intolerable since the dowry placed them on an equal footing with their husbands; they rebelled against the domestic slavery and the restricted life to which they were condemned, and also against the privation from intellectual and material pleasures which was imposed upon them. The most audacious went so far as to demand free love, and to affiliate with the Socialist sects of the time which preached the emancipation of woman.

The philosophers and moralists were ingenuous enough to believe that they could put a stop to the feminist movement by opposing to it the sacred interests of the family, which they declared could not exist without the subjection of woman to household work, the sewing on of shirt buttons, patching of slippers, etc. She must devote herself to these obscure and thankless tasks that man may freely employ and parade his brilliant and superior faculties. These same sages who preached the creed of the family to the rebel women of the Bourgeoisie, sang aloud the praises of capitalist industry, which destroyed the working class family by tearing women from the domestic hearth and the infant's cradle to inflict upon her the enforced labor of the factory.

The ladies of the Bourgeoisie laughed at the predictions—as imbecile as they were moral—of these serious Tartuffes; they continued on their way and arrived at the proposed goal, like the patrician woman of ancient Rome and the aristocratic lady of the 18th century they have thrown over household cares and the nourishment of infants to the mercenaries in order to devote themselves utterly to the toilet, that they may become the most luxuriously decorated dolls of the capitalist world, and that commerce thereby may be stimulated. The young girls and married women of the American plutocracy have reached the furthest limits of this sort of emancipation; they metamorphose their fathers and husbands into accumulators of millions which they madly squander. The toilet does not exhaust the whole activity of capitalist ladies; they rip up the marriage contract with a penknife that they may affirm their independence and perfect the race.

The "Communist Manifesto" remarks that the innumerable lawsuits for adultery and separation of persons and property are incontestible witnesses to the respect with which the Bourgeoisie of both sexes is inspired by the sacred bonds of marriage which the licentious Socialists wish to loosen.

When the wives and daughters of the litttle middle class, obliged to gain a livelihood and to add to the family resources, began to invade the shops, offices and liberal professions, middle class men were seized with anxiety about their means of existence already so much reduced; feminine competition would reduce them still further. The "Intellectuals" who undertook the defence of the males thought it prudent not to repeat the sermons of the moralists; these had miscarried too piteously in the case of the wealthy Bourgeois—they appealed to science: they demonstrated by irrefutable and superior scientific reasoning that woman could not emerge from household occupations without violating the laws of nature and of history. They proved to their entire satisfaction that woman is an inferior being, incapable of receiving superior intellectual culture and of giving that amount of attention, energy and activity demanded by those professions in which she would enter into competition with man. Her brain less voluminous, less heavy and less complex than that of man, is "the brain of a child"; her muscles less developed, have not the power of attack and resistance; the bones of her forearm, her pelvis, her thigh, in fact her entire osseous, muscular and nervous system, permit her only to follow the humdrum occupations of the household. Nature designed her by all her organs to be the servant of man, as the God of the Jews and the Christians by his maledictions marked out the race of Ham for slavery.

History gave striking confirmation to these ultra-scientific verities; philosophers and historians affirmed that always and everywhere it had shown that women, subordinated to man, had been confined to house and hearth. If such had been her fate in the past, such should be her destiny in the future was positively declared by Auguste Comte, the most profound of the profound bourgeois philosophers. Lombroso, the illustrious buffoon, must also have at her with his ass's kick: he seriously stated that social statistics proclaim the inferiority of woman, since the number of feminine criminals is inferior to the number of masculine criminals; whilst he was buried in figures he might have added that the statistics of madness show the same inferiority. Thus do morals, anatomy, physiology, social statistics and history rivet woman forever to domestic servitude.

Bachofen, Morgan, and many other anthropologists have revised the historian's and philosopher's opinion of the *role* of woman in the past. They have shown that the paternal family, which suborinates woman to man, was everywhere preceded by the maternal family which gave the first place to woman. The Greek language registers these two conditions—with the Spartan, among whom some matriarchal customs survived, woman was called *mistress of the household sovereign*, whilst the other Greeks called her the *wife*—the *subdued* or *vanquished*. The Odyssy, in order to specify Nausicaa, calls her "the unvanquished daughter"—that is, without husband, without master. The French expression, *le joug de l'hymen* (the burden of hymen), preserves the ancient idea.

* * *

It is incontestible that woman possesses a greater vitality than man. M. Gustave Loisel "has endeavored to discover if this difference existed in the embryonic stage, and what could be its cause. He communicated the results of his researches to the *Biological Society of Paris*, which published them in its *Bulletin* of November 1903.

M. Loisel used 792 weights and measurements taken from 72 fœtuses at the Maternity Hospital of Paris by M. E. Legon; adding the average weights at 3, 4, 5, and 6 months he obtained the following figures:—

	Males. Grains.	Females. Grains.	Difference. Grains.	
Total weight	1908.18	1708.18	200.07	in favor of males
Kidneys	16.87	17.19	0.32	" females
Liver	88.35	96.31	7.96	" females
Spleen	2.58	2.39	0.21	" males
Thymus	3.89	3.97	0.08	" females
Heart	10.97	12.60	1.63	" females
Lungs	47.29	44.62	2.67	" males
Brain	236.94	235.17	1.77	" males

"These figures show already," says M. Loisel, "a preponderance in favor of the females in the kidneys, the liver, the thymus, and the heart. The preponderance is all the more remarkable, because the total weight of the body is greater in the male than in the female."

If we now compare the total weight with the weight of those organs which are heavier in the male, the proportion is still in favor of the female.

Total weight compared to the	Males.	Females.
Spleen	736	718
Lungs	40	38
Brain	8	7

Those organs studied, including the brain, are therefore absolutely or relatively heavier in the female than in the male fœtus.

"To sum up," says M. Loisel, "all organs are heavier in the female fœtus than in the male fœtus until the fourth month. The predominance then passes to the male, but only for the lungs, and the organs of actual life, properly speaking. The organs which really serve the individual during the embryonic life always remain more developed in the female sex. When it is considered that the difference in favor of the females is found, above all, in the liver, the heart, and the kidneys, the conclusion must be drawn that the cause of the great vitality of the female organism is its better nourishment and better purification.

The superior organization possessed by women at birth, assuring to them throughout their existence a greater vitality, is probably exacted by the part filled by them in the reproduction of the species—a part much more prolonged and exhausting than that of man, who has no further concern in the matter when fecundation is accomplished, whilst from thence the labor of the woman begins, to be continued during the long months of pregnancy and even after the confinement.

Savage and barbarian life enabled women to preserve and develop her superiority of birth. Each sex had then its special function, this being the beginning of division of labor. The man, whose bony and muscular system is stronger, "fights, hunts, fishes, and sits down," as is said by the native of Australia, who considers that the rest is the woman's part, her function causing greater brain activity. She had charge of the common household, which often sheltered a class of more than 100 individuals; she fashioned the clothes out of skins and other primitive material; she attended to the cultivation of the garden, the rearing of domestic animals, and the making of household implements; she preserved, economized, administered, cooled, and distributed the vegetable and animal provisions amassed during the year; and like the Valkyrie of the Scandinavian, she accompained the warrior to the field of battle, aided him in the struggle, and succored him if he was wounded. Her co-operation was so much appreciated that, according to Tacitus, the Barbarians pited the Roman soldiers because their wives did not accompany them when they marched to battle; and Plato, who like all those initiated into the mysteries of Eleusis, was better informed as to primitive customs than is imagined, makes the women take part in the battles of the warriors of his Republic.

These multiple and diverse functions, which forced woman to reflect, calculate, think of the morrow, and foresee, must necessarily have developed her intellectual faculties. And craniologists find only a small difference between the cranial capacity of the two sexes among Negroes, Australians, and Red Indians, whilst they find that it augments progressively amongst civilized peoples. Woman is a providence to the thoughtless and improvident savage; she is the prudent and forethoughtful being who presides over his destiny from birth to death.

The superior position in the family and society which man conquered by brute strength, in forcing him into a brain activity to which he was little accustomed, gave him ever-increasing means of intellectual development. Woman, *subdued*, as the Greek language expresses it, imprisoned in the narrow family circle, the direction of which was taken from her, and scarcely coming into contact with the exterior world, found, on the contrary, those means of development which she had formerly enjoyed reduced to a mere nothing. And to complete her servitude the intellect culture enjoyed by man was forbidden to her. If the feminine brain has continued to evolve in spite of these obstacles and disadvantages, the disastrous effects of which it is impossible to exaggerate, it is because woman's intelligence has benefitted by the progress realized by the masculine brain, since one sex transmits to the other those qualities which it has acquired. Thus the hens of certain breeds inherit the highly-developed spurs of the cocks; in other breeds they transmit to the male their exaggerated crests. "It is fortunate," says Darwin in reference to this, "that the equal transmission of the characteristics of the two sexes has been a general rule for all mammals, otherwise it is probable that man would have become as superior to woman in intellectual power as the peacock is to his female in ornamental plumage."

(To be continued next week.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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Men who see in the internal strife of a great Union only an occasion for the expression of virulent animosity toward individuals can have no real part or lot in the task of emancipating their brothers from wage slavery.
—PERCY C. RAWLING.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Once upon a time, in the history of the human race, within the fold of an Empire, the most powerful yet seen on earth and which raised to the highest pinnacle of perfection the theory "PROPERTY is more precious than LIFE," the occurrence was regular of gladiators, chosen to delight the ruling class with their skill at arms and with their dying agonies, marching proudly around the arena, and, standing at the foot of the throne of the Emperors, intonate the greeting: "Salve, Caesar, nos morituri te salutamus!"—Hail to you, Caesar, we who are about to die, salute you!

Nigh twenty centuries have rolled over the head of human kind since that spectacle of a despotic property-holding class, and of the despotized disinherited, agreeing so completely upon the supremacy of PROPERTY above LIFE that, as a matter of course, the property-holder accepted the LIFE of the property-less as his due, and the property-less, in turn, poured out its LIFE, as a matter of course, as a meet libation at the wassails of PROPERTY. The paganish superstition has not yet wholly vanished.

On this very day "A Happy New Year!" is hardly distinguishable, on the lips of many of the modern disinherited, from the essence of greeting vouchsafed the Caesars by the gladiators about to die. On the lips of many of the modern disinherited, and on the ears of all holders of PROPERTY, "A Happy New Year!" but means a continuation of conditions typified by the gorgeous Christmas Tree, "laden with sausages, ham-bones, juicy chicken and other delicacies" given last Christmas by the society belle Miss Nannie Sloan of Baltimore to her dogs Lady, a grayhound; Billy, a fox-terrier; and Tramp, a pug, while the LIFE of the producers of all wealth, "sausages, hams, juicy chicken and other delicacies" included, slowly ebbs in misery.

And yet, uneradicable as the superstition is with PROPERTY, and slow to eradicate as it is from the mind of wide layers of the disinherited, the superstition is fast losing ground. With a powerful minority of the propertyless, in the civilized world to-day—a minority big with the Future, a Future that is at hand—the superstition is dead, and cast to the winds of oblivion. With this minority, on the grave of the death-dealing superstition of old a life-bringing principle is reared—LIFE IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN PROPERTY. On the lips of this minority "A Happy New Year!" preserves not a vestige of the meaning it breathed on the lips of the Roman gladiator. Exactly the reverse. On the lips of this swelling minority of the to-day, the full-throated wish "A Happy New Year!" is the distant rumbling of that approaching social storm which, when it shall have passed over the head of mankind, will leave behind a social system in which LIFE will be sacred, PROPERTY its servant, and HAPPINESS, not the stolen privilege of a few, but the inheritance of all.

A Happy New Year! shouts the Fighting S. L. P. of the land to the wage slave wherever found.

CURRENT TEXTS.

I.

"The account of a wreck has recently come to us reeking with cruelty and barbarism that would put an Indian to shame as far as cruelty is concerned.

"A fast meat train was wrecked and the brakeman was pinned under the wreck. The company transferred every pound of meat and moved four other cars before it attempted to do anything with the one under which the brakeman was buried. Friends, relatives and citizens protested, but without result, the officials took their own good time to get at the body."—Railroad Trainmen's Journal, January, 1907.

II.

"There were 10,000 persons killed and 80,000 wounded on the railroads during the last year."—Interstate Commerce Commission.

III.

"In the face of every statement to the contrary it is a fact that railway employes work unreasonably long hours, and when they do, they are unsafe and a menace to everything on the line. We take from a news note the statement that a Lehigh and Hudson crew, after working for three days and three nights fell asleep and the engine and caboose ran for thirty miles with the entire crew asleep."—Railroad Trainmen's Journal, January, 1907.

IV.

"Congressmen are being deluged with telegrams protesting against the passage of the 16-hour bill. The bill is intended to limit the hours of service of railway employes. Nine out of every ten of these telegrams come from the brotherhoods of railwaymen. Representative John T. Hunt of Missouri received to-day one of these telegrams from Omaha. It protested formally against the bill, it came from a Union of locomotive firemen, it derided the bill and was signed 'C. V. McLaughlin, General Chairman.'"—Washington news despatch.

Let the reader now read Nos. I., II. and III. over again, and then peruse the prayer of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw: "God save us from our prosperity," and the New York "Sun's" wail that there is now "a greater unrest and a greater uneasiness in the air than was before Sumter was fired on."

THE USES OF HEARST.

The decision of Attorney General Jackson of this State—the Hearst Attorney General—to reopen the hearing on whether the ballots cast at the mayoralty election of 1905 in this city shall be recounted, re-opens nothing, to the Socialist. What the decision does to the Socialist is to help keep open a question that is assuming prime importance—the question of the requisite physical force attachment to a revolutionary political party; or, inverting the statement, the question of the function of political agitation in organizing the revolutionary economic organization which the revolutionary political agitation requires as the Might to enforce the Right which it proclaims. Again, stating the matter from another viewpoint, the re-hearing on the mayoralty election returns emphasizes by keeping "the public" nose to the grindstone of a question the settlement of which is tactically of first rank. That question is, What constitutes an effective revolutionary political party, what constitutes an effective revolutionary Union? This question—indeed, these several questions are but one—is engaging the attention of many serious men, all of whom, though earnestly at one as to the goal to be attained, the overthrow of capitalism, entertain honest differences of opinion as to tactics. In view of the fact that unity of aim is not enough for success but substantial unity in methods is also requisite, the Movement can not be too grateful to Attorney General Jackson for affording, by a re-hearing, one of the primest object lessons that should guide the dispassionate revolutionists in the land to a correct conclusion.

The essential facts in the Hearst case are, first, that his political movement, although fatuously imagining that it can save capitalism by "making it behave", does, in fact, wound capitalism at its vitals by exposing the incorrigible tiger qualities of the tiger, and thereby tearing down the popular superstitious reverence which that tiger needs for its shield; second, that Hearst was overwhelmingly elected not last year only for Governor, but the year before for Mayor; the third fact is, sticking to the mayoralty, that the elected candidate was not seated and his seat is taken by a candidate who was not elected; the fourth fact is, that all attempts for a recount have been hitherto balked by the capitalist agencies.

The question comes, How was this possible? The answer is obvious: "The Hearst movement was not equipped with an organization to furnish his movement with the physical power to enforce the principles which it proclaimed." The advantage to be derived from the action of Attorney General Jackson would, however, be lost, by one half if this inquiry were to stop with the above answer. Important as is the fact revealed by the Hearst case to the fact that all political organization is in the air if not ballasted by the physical power to enforce its pronouncements—important though that fact is, it loses much, if not all, its practical value to the Socialist or Labor Movement if the companion fact to which it points is not also ascertained. That companion fact leaps forward through a question obviously suggested by the first fact itself. That question is this: "If a political party needs a physical power organization to enforce the principles which it proclaims, why not devote all energy to the physical power organization?" The answer to this question also should be obvious. The experience Russia is now making furnishes the facts from which to frame the answer:—"Political agitation enables the revolutionist to preach the Social Revolution in the open, where the masses can be reached; the revolution, that must be preached on the platform of physical force, is thus preachable only in lands such as Russia, where the social institutions are still those of barbarism; in lands where the bourgeois revolution has been perfected and where, as here in America, peaceful methods are, at least, theoretically possible, to adopt the Russian method of agitation is to invite capitalist terrorism. Powerful though capitalism is, and disregardful withal of human rights, nevertheless it can not wholly avoid showing some respect for the Genius of the Age, and keep hands off from the revolutionary agitation that adopts the methods of civilization. But let the revolutionary agitation place itself upon the level of Russia, and the American capitalist will be but too happy to resort to Russian methods of suppression. It will have been given in hand the excuse to do so. From that moment the revolutionary economic organization can no longer recruit its forces, except athwart the conditions that Russia presents to-day, and that, there, are inevitable.

The long and short of it 's—

The revolutionary political organization that does not drill the battalions of industrial organization is a flash in the pan.

The revolutionary economic organization that discards political agitation commits suicide.

A WASTED LIFE.

The biographies that have followed close upon the heels of the death of Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts are pathetic reading.

Fallen, at her early womanhood, heiress to a vast fortune, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts lavished her wealth, her time and her efforts in acts of philanthropy:

The fallen among her own sex received her first attention. How? By building shelters for their use. Thus, while the capitalist system bred, fomented and incited prostitution at wholesale rates, she did nothing to stop the cause but "alleviated" the evil at retail.

Destitute boys bespoke her next attention. Like prostitution, the hordes of destitute children are a direct effect of capitalism. Wealth could not be amassed if Labor is paid the value of the full time it works. Not only is Labor not paid the value of the full time it works, Labor is paid only a pittance and that pittance is made still smaller through the adulteration of the cheap goods that alone it can buy, and their increased price at retail. The evil results of this system are numerous. Among these is the premature death of working parents, with the consequence of destitution among their children. This result the Baroness sought to alleviate in the novelest of ways. In 1859 she fitted out hundreds of destitute boys for the royal navy—That is, the child victims of capitalism were fitted out to uphold a branch of capitalist Government that is essential to the plentiful production of destitute boys.

To close the long list of similar philanthropic acts, the following should be mentioned as typical. The gorgeous costumes worn by wealthy women are but huge bloodstains accented by the spots of even deeper dye in the ornamentations. These bloodstains are the life-blood of male, female and child labor, the glow of whose existence is caught in the drapery and gewgaws of the women of the rich. Baroness Burdett-Coutts made a vertiable campaign against what she termed "murderous millinery." Did she assail the inhuman use that human Labor is put to in the production of such goods? No. The use of humming-birds and ospreys that, and only that was, in her own phrase, a "bloodstain" on woman's attire.

Pathetic is the sight of a life so completely wasted as that of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. That the lady's heart was good none would question. Yet how pathetic the sight of a good heart, unguided by a good head. Instead of wisely devoting the wealth at her disposal to the overthrow of the wrongs that are inseparable from the social system which furnished the necessary pedestal for her statuesque pose as an "Almoner," the good heart squandered that wealth to stop little wounds, often in ways that promoted the widening of the huge gashes which she could not choose but leave untouched.

Of course, the capitalist government of Great Britain applauded the philanthropy of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and distinguished the lady by conferring upon her—the only woman thus distinguished—a peerage of the United Kingdom.

ROOSEVELT FOR SCAPEGOAT.

Among the significant beams, not straws any more, that are coming thick and fast floating down the stream of capitalist thought is an article, "The President and the State of the Country," which appeared in the New York "Sun" of last December 28th. The article, especially its culminating sentences—"We have had such years of material prosperity and progress as were never known in the history of the nation," and yet "there is a greater unrest and a greater uneasiness in the air than there was before Sumter was fired on"—ranks easily abreast of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's recent warning to a banqueting set of capitalists: "Fall upon your knees and pray to God to save us from our prosperity."

So far as these three expressions go they are strikingly illuminative of what the "we's" stand for when capitalists utter themselves on "the prosperity that 'we' enjoy." It goes without saying that if "we" stood for the whole people, as it is meant to imply, there would be neither occasion for praying to God to save us from "our prosperity," nor would the unrest and uneasiness prevalent in the air to-day suggest the days that preceded the firing on Sumter. Obviously the expressions quoted are truths wrung from the secret chambers of the capitalist's heart, where he had until now carefully concealed the fact that "we" in his mouth means the small idle class of spongers, to the exclusion of the large toiling class of producers.

The "Sun's" article, however, goes slightly beyond Shaw's warning. As things are ripening fast, it was but natural that the "Sun," which spoke a week or so later than Shaw, should be driven by a week or so more of cumulated fright. Accordingly, the "Sun's" article is a pagan's pious attempt to conjure the punishment off the guilty head, and fix it upon a scape-goat. The article is in the nature of a prayer, addressed to the God Capital, to wreak vengeance upon Roosevelt for the unrest and uneasiness, unlike anything seen since the days before Sumter was fired on,—Roosevelt being "the cause of it all."

No lover of his kind and country can entertain any love for the bumptious "doer of things" Roosevelt. He would be getting no more than was coming to him, whatever affliction fell upon him. In this instance, however, Roosevelt is safe. He will not be singled out by Fate. The wrath to come is a wrath that he will but share with the rest of his class. The Deity that presides over social evolution is not a pagan Deity that can be cheated with scape-goats. The capitalist class, essentially a pagan class, must itself atone for the reign of plunder and cheating, of false weights and false measures, of exploitation and chicanery, by the aid of which it has gorged itself with a prosperity, which has created such a vacuum in the social atmosphere that it feels the hurricane is at hand—the hurricane that heralded the "firing on Sumter."

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THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The elections, that are to be held in Germany on the 25th of this month for members of the Reichstag, just dissolved because of an adverse majority vote cast upon the Government's proposed African military bill, are cause for much speculation in the press of Europe, and even of America. Will the Government be given a majority at the hustings? If so, upon which of the several parties will it draw heaviest? Will the Clerical party come out unscathed as a holder of the balance of power, or will it lose heavily, and if so to whom—to the Imperial parties or to the anti-Imperial party, the Social Democracy? Not one of these numerous questions is made without an eye particularly upon the Social Democracy. Indeed, the question that palpitates underneath all these others is this: Will the Social Democracy enter the next Reichstag the largest of all the parties in point of delegates, as it already is in point of voting strength at the hustings? With regard to this particular point an essay by the Social Democrat Dr. Robert Michels entitled "Die deutsche Sozial Demokratie" (the German Social Democracy), published in the "Archiv Fuer Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik," and as full of information as an egg is of meat, may perhaps throw the needed light.

Dr. Michels' essay, exhaustive though it is, is but the first part, or introduction, to a second and future essay that is to deal specifically with the organized tactical-political requirements which are dictated to the Social Democracy of Germany by its component elements. His present essay is a painstaking exposition of the composition of the party, both as organization and as vote-gatherer. The essayist begins with the latter.

The examination under this head—the Social Democratic electorate—is introduced with a review in which these sentences occur: "The dangerous error is committed of identifying the organization of the Social Democracy with its electorate"; again: "Were we to gauge the number of Social Democrats by, say, the following equation: Socialism=applied ethics+historic-economic knowledge, then, the result of our calculation, supposing the same to be possible, would give a frightfully low figure"; again: "Who can count their numbers, the numbers of those who call themselves Social Democrats but are no Socialists?"; again: "The number of non-Socialists with a party card is considerably higher than that of the Socialists without a party card"; and lastly, under this same head: "With pride are foes and friends of the party pointed to the mountain of votes, polled by the party at each recurring election, and the like of which is, indeed, unmatched. These furnish prettier results than the most favorable of all statistical inquiries regarding the number of the membership could ever have furnished."—Thereupon follows a series of statistical examinations contrasting the number of organized Social Democrats with the number of unorganized workingmen, the former being found to be but a small per cent of the latter; second, the number of organized Social Democrats with the number of Social Democratic votes, the former being found to be a still smaller per cent.; third, the number of organized Social Democrats with the number of organized workingmen, the former being again found to be a small per cent.—The figures and facts under this head suggest many a consideration of prime interest to the movement in America. Leaving these, however, for some future occasion we shall proceed to the second main subdivision of the essayist's analysis.

Under the second head Dr. Michels takes up the membership of the Social Democratic organization. The statistical figures—rather minute than extensive, seeing that the party has, as Dr. Michels puts it, neglected to take its own professional census—prove that the party membership is composed mainly of workingmen, the percentage of the bourgeois element in its fold being trifling, and even its Reichstag delegation preserving the proletarian preponderance of the party make-up. Joining the result of this inquiry to a short historic sketch of the party, including the incident of its change of name at the convention of Halle in 1890, from "Socialist Labor Party" to "Social Democracy," the essayist arrives at the conclusions that "the class-character of the party was stricken out of its official designation" by the action taken in 1890, and thereby "a stumbling block was removed from the way for non-workingmen, especially middle class folks and peasants, to join the party"; accordingly, he says, "the Social Democracy is not now only, but never was a homogeneous, purely class-party"; all this notwithstanding, "considering its social composition, the party has remained markedly and preponderingly proletarian."

There is still a third point requisite to help forecast the issue of the pending elections. Dr. Michels quotes approvingly the hint thrown out by Edward Bernstein that the Social Democracy has become a "Volkspartei"—a people's party.

A "people's party" is a political manifestation that is purely transitory. It implies the "pooling of issues" that, at a given period, concern the masses, irrespective of special, and even hostile, class interests. It implies the gathering of forces for the accomplishment of some immediate end that is vital to all—as a finality to some, as a stepping-stone to others. It implies, therefore, the gathering of forces that are bound to scatter again so soon as the end, that is the finality to some, has been reached. A "people's party" the framework of which is proletarian and the captainship of which is Socialist, as Dr. Michels shows the Social Democracy to be, besides being a unique phenomenon, to American eyes, however natural and inevitable it may be in semi-feudal Europe, has a unique role to perform: almost any and everything in the way of political surprises may be expected to be accomplished by it at the polls this month.

The conclusion warranted by Dr. Michels' essay, coupled with what is otherwise known about the revolutionarily surcharged atmosphere of Europe, is that it should not be at all surprising to see the Imperial Government come out routed from the pending elections, the Centrum or Clerical party badly shattered, and the Social Democracy the leading if not the dominant party of all—leading, if not dominant, by the vastness of the increased poll not only, but also the size of its new Reichstag's delegation. At the same time it must be kept in mind that "people's parties," unless driven by a revolutionary cycle, have a way of often grossly disappointing expectations.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL

THE NEED OF A PRESS TO MAKE ITS PROCEEDINGS PUBLIC—PANIC TIMES EMPHSIZE NEED.

For the week ending January 5th, we received 188 subs to the Weekly People, and 36 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 244 for the week, which is a somewhat better showing that for sometime past.

Those sending five or more were:

R. Coe, Jr., Cumberland, B. C., 15; P. W. Carney, Butte, Mont., 11; C. Beck, Bellingham, Wash., 11; E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., 10; A. Finnigan, Homestead, Pa., 9; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 6; E. Halpin, Norfolk, Va., 6; Theo. Jung, Evansville, Ind., 6; H. Koepke, Pittfield, Mass., 5.

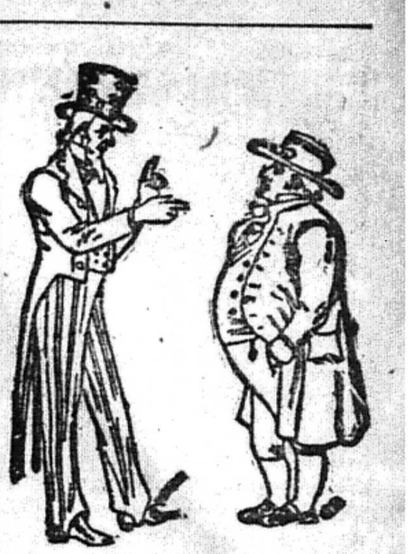
These ten men sent in 86 subs, leaving to the rest of the S. L. P. and those renewing of their own volition, 138.

Prepaid cards sold: E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., $3; O. Georges, San Antonio, Tex., $12.50.

Now then, all propagandists, push the propaganda, push it hard. The trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone comes off soon, and the workers must be put in possession of the facts of the case and its trial. The attitude of the capitalist press toward the accused, when they are on trial, was long ago foreshadowed when broadsides of falsehoods, misrepresentation and vilification were poured on their devoted heads, by the capitalist papers. Before us is "The Sun" (New York) of January 4th, it contains a two column article headed: "End of a Murder Carnival," in which it is asserted that "Assassins of Governor Steunenberg, Having Exhausted the Law's Delays, Must Face Jury," this in the face of the fact that the accused and their friends have, from the time of their arrest, demanded and done everything possible to bring about a speedy trial. What goes **on at this trial** MUST be brought to the **attention** of the workers.

The working class existence is to-day under conditions that are more or less the nature of panic times—panic times have become chronic for a great many, and yet the signs are that worse conditons are before us. The curse of capitalism then becomes more intense, more horrible. The workers must be taught the secret of the capitalist mechanism and they will realize that the baneful burden must be thrown off. Spread the light, begin to-day.

Labor News orders were light the past week. Pittsburg, Pa., $6; Portland, Ore., $7; Saginaw Mich., $4.75; London, Ont., $3.60; Tacoma, Wash., $3.45; East Orange, N. J., $3; Butte, Mont., $2.50; Buffalo, N. Y., $2.07; Vancouver, B. C., $1.75; Emmett, Idaho, $1; Hamilton, Ont., $1.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There are some things I don't like in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Which, for instance and to wit?

B. J.—The idea of compulsion.

U. S.—Is there any compulsion in Socialism?

B. J.—Certainly, their "co-operation" is not "voluntary" co-operation." I believe in voluntary, not compulsory, co-operation. Compulsory co-operation is dictatorial. I'll none of it.

U. S.—Do you hold that what you are "compelled" to do is under all circumstances "dictatorial"?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Could you live with your head under water?

B. J.—Not I.

U. S.—Could you move by flying?

B. J.—Nay.

U. S.—You are "compelled" to live above water and to move with your feet, eh?

B. J.—Certainly. That is the result of man's physical condition.

U. S.—You would not, then, consider it dictatorial that you must walk and can't fly, that you must breathe air and not do the fish act?

B. J.—Of course not; there is no dictatorship in that.

U. S.—You then admit that not all that you are "compelled" to do is "dictatorial"?

B. J.—No, not all. As I stated just now, what my physical or natural condition requires I must submit to, and don't think it a hardship.

U. S.—And submit to it gladly?

B. J.—Yes, gladly.

U. S.—The first question you must then put to yourself in this instance is this: "Do social conditions give me any choice"?

B. J.—Why should they not?

U. S.—We'll see. If you had the choice to live under water you would change about like the hippopotamus?

B. J.—Guess I would.

U. S.—Having no choice you stay above the water?

B. J.—All I can.

U. S.—Now, then, I shall show that social conditions are as compulsory upon man as physical ones. Can you live and do your work unless the shoemaker, the tailor, the bricklayer, the coal miner and so forth worked and supplied you with what you need?

B. J.—No, but neither could they live unless I and other working farmers supplied them with food.

U. S.—Exactly. You are all dependent the one on the other?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—You are co-operating?

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—You are COMPELLED to co-operate?

B. J.—Hem! By Jericho! it's so!

U. S.—Do you feel under any dictatorship?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The prevalent method of production and distribution brought on by the tools of production established social conditions from which man can escape as little as he can escape from physical conditions. Capitalism—capitalism thrusts co-operation upon men; now that the means of production have become such that no man can operate them alone and that it takes the whole of society to conduct the work of production and distribution, the co-operative feature of life has become most pronounced. Man has now no more choice whether he will co-operate or not than whether he will live under water or not.

Secretary Taft announces that "Coolie labor will not be employed on the Isthmus in digging the Panama Canal, IF ANY OTHER TYPE OF LABOR CAN BE SECURED"—which means that Coolie labor will be employed to dig the canal because, although plenty of labor is ready for employment at proper wages, at wages that the nature of the work justifies man to demand, nevertheless the Government, intent upon paying big salaries to politician sinecurists, will pay only such miserable wages as the Coolie type will accept.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

SHALL OUR BROTHERS BE MURDERED?

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Without doubt the most astounding event in labor circles for some time is the recent arrest and incarceration of President Moyer, Secretary Haywood and Executive Board member Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners. Their arrest and secret extradition from one state to another, via a special train, manned by a small army of detectives and deputies, gives rise to the assertion that there is something wrong somewhere. Officials of the law do not have to resort to such tactics to do their sworn duty.

Thanks to the labor reform and Socialist press of the nation, sufficient protest has been raised to cause the officials of Colorado and Idaho to "sit up and take notice" that they will not be allowed to legally murder our brothers unless by due course of law they can prove them guilty. Let them remember that in law all men are innocent until duly and legally adjudged guilty, and not for the accused to prove their innocence.

The methods used so far warrant me in saying that there is evidently a conspiracy to legally murder innocent labor officials who have stood in the way of the nefarious schemes of plutocratic King Capital. Our brothers must not be murdered by the pliant tools of plutocratic interests. I warmly endorse Justice McKenna's opinion.

L. J. Trujillo.

Salt Lake City, December 27, 1906.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The shameless conspiracy to murder Wm. D. Haywood, Chas. H. Moyer and George Pettibone, goes forward with renewed vitality. The "Sun" of this morning contains an article which again shows that, despite its hypocritical cant about justice, etc., murder is predetermined. The men are treated as assassins in advance of any trial proving them such. Orchard's alleged confession is heralded as real and valid, regardless of all the rules of legal testimony and procedure. And it is evident as a pike-staff that the whole plan is to prejudice "public opinion" to the end that the conspiracy may be successful.

The progress of this conspiracy plainly foreshadows certain results, unless the working class is thoroughly aroused. The disregard for elementary rights shown in the kidnapping of the men, and the habeas corpus proceedings attending it, should leave no doubt, that a repetition of 1886 is contemplated. It is delusive to presume that the capitalist class, having conceived this conspiracy and backed it up with illegal measures, will now stop short and liberate the men, unless great social pressure is brought to bear. This can only be done by making this contemplated judicial murder a social issue. It requires no keen understanding to realize that organization for peaceful ends, i. e., the advancement of the race, is impossible, if the upholders and promoters thereof are compelled to stand in the shadow of judicial murder. Reaction, physical force and assassination, can only issue from such a condition. The working class must be aroused to the social danger involved in this matter. They must sound the alarm, and place the matter before the remainder of society in the proper light.

To this great end, publicity and education are the means. The facts in the case must be scattered broadcast. Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion and the criticism of the Supreme Court decision by the "Idaho Unionist," should be printed and distributed, together with other literature directly bearing on the case. Meetings should also be held as a means to these ends. The trial should be reported in the labor press. Steps are now being taken to have the Daily and Weekly People representative at the trial. Above all, Gov. Altgeldt's pardon should be wider read, in order that the people as a whole may know what to expect from capitalist "justice," if they make no effort to avert and overcome it. Let there be no ignorance or delusions; but cold fact and positive action. The times demand it. The country must be aroused. Workmen, arouse it!

James Donnelly.

New York, January 4.

THANKS FROM THE BEBEL CLUB.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In the issue of The Weekly People of January 5th was printed a letter of greeting from Wm. McCormick, of Rodgers P. O., Cal., to the Bebel Club of Buffalo.

Across the continent the words of cheer from Comrade McCormick fell upon good soil and he was given a vote of thanks. We reach out our hands in token of appreciation for the first words given us by a "mere man," and send back greetings which are warm and sincere, as much for the words as for the nucleus contributed toward the Manifesto, which we have been contemplating and which funds will sooner make possible.

Trusting Comrade McCormick and all good Socialists of the S. L. P. brand will urge the establishment of Bebel Clubs wherever they can possibly be formed, we greet each and every S. L. P. Comrade and await their co-operation in our woman's work.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 1.

Rhoda M. Brooks,
Sec'y pro tem.
The Bebel Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

PROSPERITY IN RHODE ISLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Like its predecessors 1906 is drawing to a close, so in to-day's issue of the Providence "Journal" appears an article telling of the "un-exampled prosperity" of the nation during the previous year, though on the same page, but in another column, is an article on the business failures for the same period of time.

The "Journal" is a widely read publication. As 80 per cent of the population of the country belongs to the wage-earning class (Insurance actuary figures), it naturally follows that the "Journal" is circulated among the proletariat class. Of this class I have many acquaintances One I might mention graduated from the petty storekeeping class to the ranks of the wage-slaves. He failed in business—the hardware.

A corporation was formed by a number of men which extended its business so that it controls practically the entire hardware and electrical supply trade of the city and suburban towns. My small dealer went "down and out." He does not know why, as yet, despite my efforts, that he is now a poorly paid employe of the aforementioned company. He is very bitter against the trades unions, against the men asking for an increase in pay, though a wage-slave himself, he abhors the idea of men striking for more pay.

His type is legion, however, to be reached—when? If his own loss of money, disappointed in that his cherished wish, his daughter's education at Brown University was denied him, the loss of his furniture, even does not open his eyes, what will?

* * *

Quite a little has been written lately of the employment of child labor in the South. Poor old South. Don't the New Englanders like to "hand it" to that section?

Why so far from home? I stood at the gate of a mill in Olneyville one day last week. The noon whistle blew. A swarm of children came through the gate. I rubbed my eyes, looked again, tho't it was a kindergarten class, but no, the children were a pinched, hungry looking lot; drawn, hard faces, thin little legs, tired eyes, bent backs, white chalky faces. I talked with a girl of thirteen. She went to work at 6:30 a. m. An hour for lunch. She quit at 6 p. m. Among you who start at eight able-bodied mechanics, even you who begin at seven, look out into the blackness of the early morning and draw a mental picture of these poor children, taken from their mothers' laps to enter the factory gate at 6:30 a. m., to work by the electric arc, straining eyes, ears, muscles, so that dividends may be paid, and that capitalism may flourish; and you who may be so benighted as to think that capital is necessary to labor—as labor is most certainly to capital—remember that the holders of the capital stock of the mills know no more about the weaving of a piece of cloth than man does of perpetual motion.

The other day the edict went forth—all children under 14 must leave the mills. That means the mothers must go out at 6:30 a. m.? No! No! No! At 6 p. m. and work through the long, long night until 6:30 a. m. And this is in New England, in the sovereign state of Rhode Island.

Need you any other incentive for capitalism's overthrow? I trow not.

Success to the Party.

E. C.

E. Providence, R. I., December 30.

CINCINNATI I. W. W. AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Cincinnati Industrial Council of the Industrial Workers of the World, beginning January 6th, 1907, inaugurates a course of lectures, to continue through the winter months, that promises much in the way of propagating industrial unionism.

The committee in charge have aimed at the very highest birds in the local capitalist camp, in issuing its invitations. Among them are mayor, Dempsey; Dr. Dabney, president of the Cincinnati University, Harry Probasco, late independent candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress, and his opponent on the Democratic ticket.

Each month the committee will issue cards with the full program for the four Sunday evenings. The speaker is allowed to choose his own subject. He will be questioned, and criticised by the audience; thus capitalism's champions will meet in a mental arena with labor.

We anticipate a full house at each session. We have a fine hall that will seat about 200 people; and the men who are accepting our invitations, are the simon-pure article, prominent in both the old political parties as well as in the reform movement. The benefit to be secured from this method of propaganda must be weighed at the end of the course.

One thing is quite certain, the names of these men will draw a part of the workers it would be hard to reach in any other way and they will hear at these meetings industrial unionism advocated, in opposition to capitalism.

E. H. Vaupel,
B. S. Frayne,
Robert Thuman,
Committee.

Cincinnati, O., December 29.

CAPITALISM IN READING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since May 5, 1905, Attendance Officer Stoeckel, issued 1,675 permits to children who left school to engage in earning their support. Besides this number, Mr. Stoeckel refused permits to fully 800 children, because they were under age or unable to meet the requirements of child labor law.

Reports from nearly all the anthracite districts show that there was a total of 550 fatal accidents in the mines last year. The men killed left 172 widows and 640 orphans. In the West Northnumberland district, there were 21 fatal and 96 non-fatal accidents to miners.

The Directors of the National Union Bank declared a semi-annual dividend of nine per cent. For the first six months its dividend was eight per cent., making a total of 17 per cent. for year. The dividends amount to $34,000 for the year. It is hoped by the officials of Bank to make nine per cent the regular dividend hereafter. Reading National Bank declared a three per cent semi-annual dividend. Farmers, quarterly of three; and a special of one per cent; Keystone, 3½ per cent; Schuykill Valley, four per cent. Last two are semi-annual also. It is estimated that these profits will amount to $70,000. The Pottstown National Iron Bank declared a 1½ per cent dividend for last six months. Its net profits, so it was stated, were $27,000 for 1906, equal to 13½ per cent on the capital stock. It also added $20,000 to surplus fund, which amount to $95,000. The Pottstown Security Company declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., and added $15,000 to its surplus fund.

Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., January 2.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I agree with Johnson, of Bridgeport, that after a conflict is a good time to recount forces and re-examine methods.

From our meagre knowledge of the circumstances connected with the Schenectady strike, it would be hardihood to reach what might be called conclusions. But from my impressions of the general situation and the way it has been met up-to-date by the men, I feel like saying enthusiastically: "Hurrah, for the Schenectady I. W. W."

When I. W. W. men were discriminated against that was not merely an "insult." It amounted to an assault upon the I. W. W.—even more, it was the first stroke of a move to abolish the right of the men to organize. In one way or another the assault had to be met or organization given up. The I. W. W. determined to meet it with a strike. Suppose they did lose, they may have lost had they answered the assault in any other way, or, if they had let it go unanswered it would have been a loss. To lose in a strike may have some advantages over losing some other way. In going back perhaps some men will be discriminated against. But when things are a little settled, and the I. W. W. proceeds to again push its organizing work forward, the company may be less hasty to begin weeding out agitators. Then, too, the great demonstration has been experienced there by all the men that the A. F. of L. does not defend the right of employes to independence of action in the matter of their organization. This lesson may prove of great value hereafter in organizing the I. W. W. throughout the electric company's plants.

In any event it seems the I. W. W hasn't lost so much. The Schenectady organization hasn't gone to pieces, nor did it bleed and sap the vitality of the general movement, in this strike. They repelled the assault of the company, according to their power. They went out and went back, apparently handling their forces with splendid skill and tact (notwithstanding any inconsistencies the Daily People correspondent may have fallen into). It can't be said 'twas any fault of theirs that they didn't win. Nor is all conflict disastrous that is not victorious. War is the very life of revolutionary progress.

I would not, however, give a loose rein for reckless striking. I believe the strength of a labor organization should be conserved and used with the very best of judgment, with the calmest and soberest weighing of all situations. But to say that in labor's war forces should never be marshalled where victory is doubtful is the same as, in military tactics, to say an assault must never be repelled if it's already plain beforehand that a retreat must be made anyway. In war, to contest every foot of ground is common tactics of the retreating, weaker force.

A DECISION as to whether the Schenectady situation was handled wisely or unwisely would have to await a view in detail of the circumstances of the Schenectady situation. But I believe that if in the future the Schenectady I. W. W. pursues its course with energy and judgment equal to that which has marked its work in the past, up to and including the declaring off of the strike, the conduct of its affairs will afford good examples of the I. W. W. elsewhere.

There are many ways of asserting a principle, and, it's quite possible, that a principle may not have been "pocketed" though it was not asserted in some particular way; but when we of the I. W. W. get ready to actually "pocket" the principle that "an injury to one is an injury to all," in my opinion we may as well put the rest of "our principles" in cold storage, also. In the industrial revolutionary movement "an injury to one is an injury to all" is the essence of CLASS consciousness; it is the organizing and fighting principle for TO-DAY.

Charles H. Chase.

New York, December 26.

FOR SOCIALIST PARTY MEN TO CONSIDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Weekly People, issue of October 6th, contained a letter in which I stated my reasons for resigning from the Socialist party. The statement was published for the benefit of the members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party.

With the publication of the letter in the Daily and Weekly People, I considered the incident closed, as far as I am concerned. Since then I have learned that some of the members of the Socialist party, in different parts of the country, are not subscribers for the Weekly People, consequently, they do not know why I resigned from the S. P.

As proof of this assertion I submit the following letter:

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

National Headquarters.

All remittances should be payable to J. Mahlon Barnes.

Office of National Secretary, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn Street.

Chicago, Ill., December 5, 1906.

Wm. Glanz,
68 Lyon St.,
Paterson, N. J.

Dear Comrade:—

This is to notify you that you have been placed in nomination as a candidate for member of National Executive Committee.

I enclose a copy of the constitution and call your attention to Section 1, Article 6, effecting said election.

Nominations opened November 15th, close December 5th—a complete list of the nominees will be published as soon after the latter date as possible.

Acceptances and declinations will be received till December 15th. The names of nominees not heard from on or before that date will not appear on the ballot.

Kindly advise me, at an early date, of your wishes regarding your nomination.

Fraternally yours,
J. Mahlon Barnes.
National Secretary.

Prior to receiving Mr. Barnes' letter I was perched upon the "neutrality" fence with a sympathetic leaning toward the S. L. P.

I received Mr. Barnes' letter on Dec. 7, and before answering, I decided to make application for membership in the Socialist Labor Party. I am now a member of the S. L. P.

On Dec. 8, I notified Mr. Barnes that I had grown tired of my self-imposed task and had decided to get off the "neutrality" fence and unite with the S. L. P. I also informed him that it looked to me as though some of the Rip Van Winkles in the Socialist party had played a joke on him.

In reply he stated that I was nominated by Local Redlands, Cal., and that he had no means of knowing whether my nomination was intended as a joke or not.

If the Socialist party was an up to date organization, and its members subscribed for a Socialist paper, they would have the pleasure of reading the Daily or Weekly People, and they would know that I am not a member of the Socialist party and consequently not eligible for member of the National Executive Committee.

But what about the men who made the nomination? Who are they? What are they? Are they rebels who have dared to read the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference"? Do they desire Socialist unity? Are they members of the Industrial Workers of the World?

The I. W. W. members of the Socialist party if they desire can use the election for members of the National Executive Committee, as a means to force the cause of Socialist unity to the front.

I would suggest that in voting for members of the N. E. C. that the test be: Is the candidate a member of the I. W. W. Does he favor unity on the economic and political fields? Vote against every candidate who is opposed to unity on the basis recommended by the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference. Let every revolutionist in the Socialist party, jump into the fight and force the cause of Socialist unity, industrial and political, by every means at their command and at any cost.

Push the reactionists Berger, Mailly, Hanford, Hillquit, A. M. Simons, Max Hayes and all who are in any way tainted with "The New Yorker Volkszeitung" slime—push them to the rear where they can do no harm to the Socialist movement.

Demand a national unity conference. If your efforts prove futile, you should leave your leaders, the same as you left your leaders Chas. O. Sherman and his band of grafters.

If unity of the Socialist forces cannot be accomplished in any other way, then the I. W. W. members and all others who desire to be members of a revolutionary party should leave the Socialist party and on its ruins help to build up a party—the Socialist Labor Party—that stands true to the interests of the working class.

And who are the men in the Socialist party, that should be the first to raise the banner of revolt and force the fight for unity of the revolutionary Socialists?

I will mention the names of a few of the men:

James M. Reilly, George H. Headley, Frank W. Wilson, J. W. James, Paul Hueck, Rudolph Ullmann, William Green, W. B. Killingbeck, and Mr. Burgess and Cassens.

They are the men who represented the Socialist party in the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference, on March 4th, 1906, and voted for the manifesto adopted by the Conference.

Did these former comrades of mine, when voting for the manifesto, act in accordance with their convictions or were they hypnotized and captured by De Leon and the S. L. P. delegates?

William Glanz.

Paterson, N. J., December 28.

WILLIAM G. HOFFMARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is a clipping from Saturday's "News," which contains sad news for Section Indianapolis, as well as the S. L. P. in general. Comrade Hoffmark, or "Willie," as he was familiarly known to us here, was a strong character, his personality appealing to all coming in contact with him. He has been quite a traveler of late, and wherever he went he spread the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and industrial unionism.

Fraternally, Remley.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 30.

[Enclosure]

DIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Parents of Wm. G. Hoffmark, Expert Machinist, Are Notified.

A cablegram announcing the death of William G Hoffimrak, an expert machinist, at Manila, Philippine Islands, on Christmas day, was received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hoffmark, 901 East St. Clair street, yesterday. The message contained the details of his death and his parents believe that he was seized with some fever peculiar to that climate. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmark did not know in what part of the world their son was, although they knew he expected ultimately to reach the Philippines, until the message telling of his death came. For several years it has been the greatest wish of the young man to visit the Philippines.

Mr. Hoffmark's last visit was in June, and he left about that time for the West. After working in California for a few months he obtained employment with an engineering company and left for the Philippines. He wrote to his parents telling that his wish to visit the islands was about to be fulfilled. Nothing more was heard from him. It is believed that he could not have been in Manlia more than two weeks before his death.

Mrs. Hoffmark was prostrated by the news, and is in a serious condition. Her husband cabled immediately that the body should be sent to Indianapolis on the first boat. Hoffmark was twenty-seven years old.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

P. A., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Of course the hair-pin in your wife's hair and the suspenders that hold up your trousers are property. In economics or sociology, when the word "property" is used it stands for something vaster than hair-pins in the hair, or suspenders over the shoulder. It stands for large accumulations. "De minimis non curat lex"—the law does not bother with trilles.

T. C. G., BARRE, VT.—No; so far Local New York of the S. P. has not answered the challenge of Section New York, S. L. P., to dare defend in debate its theory of "Neutrality" on Unionism.

J. W. G., COLUMBUS, O.—The theory that prices MUST go up if wages go up is false economics. Marx refutes the theory till there is not a hair left on its pate. If the raising of wages, which would eat up into the capitalist's profits, would enable him to raise prices, then prices could be raised at will, and the capitalist would not wait to do so until he raised wages. Build up the I. W. W. and fight.

H. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—Men who are opposed to political action and declare The People is a capitalist paper do much injury to whatever sense there is in their theory. Such men are merely angry men; angry men can't reason, and can't be reasoned with.

T. P. S., GLOBE, ARIZ.—Marx had no use for Macaulay. He called him a "systematic falsifier of history."

S. C. E., BOSTON, MASS.—What mean we by "O'Neill's $500 swagger wage?" O'Neill made the swagger of offering $500 to anyone who could "prove" that he and Berger met and conspired against the I. W. W.—in close imitation of Govs. McDonald and Gooding who "challenge proof" that they conspired to kidnap Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

T. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—At the I. W. W. convention the delegate of the musicians. Schomberg cut only a ridiculous figure. When he was elected by his union, Shurtleff informed this office that the Union requested him (Shurtleff) to sit alongside of Schomberg and keep him from speaking, lest he make an ass of himself. The man is a crazy Volkszeitung Timbuctooer and his union is now shattered. It is reorganizing steadily in the I. W. W., and he is now all the more frantically ridiculous.

F. W., NEW YORK—Yes, just so—capitalism does "dote" upon that unionism that decries political action, even tho' the union may teach the subversive economics of Socialism—yes, capitalism "dotes" on that, and with good reason. The decrying of political action ties the union's tongue, hand and feet to put its correct economics into practice—prevents it from carrying on the agitation on the scale that such agitation requires. Presently comes lockings up in jail, and then the agitation would have to sink down to the present methods that prevail in Russia where political action does not yet really exist.

A. R., DENVER, COLO.—In a way that is so—and to De Leon's (that is the S. L. P. man's) honor. Not wherever, but most everywhere De Leon is there IS rumpus: In most labor organizations the crooks, grafters and labor lieutenants of the capitalist class are still so much in evidence that the man who, getting in among them, does not forthwith create a rumpus is no better than the crooks, grafters and lieutenants of capitalism that he rubs elbows with. He who does not fight a wrong, condones it.

P. R., NEW YORK.—Drop a line to the Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y. Full and detailed information will be sent to you.

B. L. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The earnest man who opposes revolutionary unionism, and will hear nothing but political action, renders ridiculous the sense there is in political action, and thereby defeats his own ends.

The earnest man who opposes Labor political action, and will hear of nothing but economic revolutionary unionism renders ridiculous the sense there is in revolutionary unionism, and thereby defeats his own ends.

The Labor movement can not ride into victory upon any one-legged hobby.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your second question.

It was not Gen. Bell, it was his lieutenant McClelland who said "To hell with the Constitution." This happened at the time of 1904 strike in Colorado.

Next question next week, if possible.

J. H., NEWPORT, KY.—Now to your last question—

About as good a book to read, as a starter, on the history of the church is Henry Charles Lea's historic works.

E. D., BURKE, IDA.—Now to your second question—

The present turmoil in the Western Federation of Miners is the best thing that could have happened to the body. The body must have been in a lethargic condition. The body that can tolerate one installment of O'Neill's autocracy, to say nothing of his obvious deception, is in a bad way. The W. F. of M. had 4 delegates at the I. W. W. convention. These were equally divided, with a difference of one vote more on the revolutionary side. And yet O'Neill organized himself into a referendum all to himself, and ran the magazine to suit his whim. Whether the man is a noodle or a knave matters little to the point. His capers were cut and the organization would have been wholy at his mercy were it not for other information that poured in upon the membership. The turmoil has brought about discussion, thinking, activity. It has been the saving of the men and of the organzaition.

W. W. C., ST. LOUIS, MO—Kicking is good. It does the kicker good, it does the kicked good—provided the kick is well grounded. Otherwise "kicks" have a way of rolling back upon the "kicker" himself. Now, then, The People of Dec. 21 (just seven days before you started to kick "good and hard" on the ground that your article was not published,) had your article in full. The practice of "kicking" before one is in possession of the facts gets one into bad habits. The blows of the proletarians against the capitalist and the fakir will miss if they do not cultivate the habit of first posting themselves upon facts.

"STUDENT," LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Marxian law of wages is that wages (the price of labor-power) depends upon the same laws as the price of other goods. The price of other goods is their value as affected by the supply and demand. So is it with labor power. It happens, however, that the degree of supply with all commodities, labor-power excepted, is an accompaniment of their exchange value. When exchange value declines, the supply becomes larger. An increased supply of goods normally means that it requires less labor power to produce them. Hence, in the long run price and value coincide. It does not with labor power because the increased supply is not brought on by a decreased amount of values needed for its production. The increased supply of labor-power is brought on by extraneous circumstances—improved machinery that displaces labor, concentration which not only displaces labor but turns small holders into proletarians, etc. Consequently, the increasing supply works permanently against the normal price of labor-power and pushes it down. This lowers th estandard of the workers' living.

L. F., NEW YOR.—The I. W. W. has not yet had time to reach the stage of vigor where it will reflect its own political party.

T. J. H., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.; J. H. READING, PA., R. E. B., HAMILTON, ONT.; J. H. T. J., CANTON, O.; A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; L. V., EDWANSVILLE, ILL.; J. W., ST. LOUIS, MO; E. E., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. J., SPOKANE, WASH.; W. . J., EVANSVILLE, IND.; D. N., MONTREAL, CANADA; E. T., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; T. P., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; E. G. ALLEGHENY, PA.; G. A., ALBANY, N. Y.; M. C., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Matter received.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the
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The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.
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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMTTEE

HOLDS IMPORTANT SESSIONS AND TRANSACTS MUCH IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The opening session of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. began at 10 a. m. Sunday in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street. The following delegates were present:

T. F. Herrick, Rhode Island; Arthur E. Reimer, Massachusetts; Peter Jacobson, New York; James Connolly, New Jersey; John Kircher, Ohio; Herman Richter, Michigan; Joseph Marek, Connecticut; D. A. Gilchrist, Pennsylvania; eight states in all.

The committee organized by electing John Kircher temporary chairman, and Timothy Walsh as temporary secretary. Subsequently both were made permanent.

Letters were received from the following National Committee members, who could not be present: P. D. Downey, Va.; F. R. Wilke, Wis; and Mrs. Olive M .Johnson, Cal., on conditions in their respective states, their attitude on several party matters, and sending fraternal cheer.

Three sessions were held, the first at 10 a. m., the second at 1:30 p. m., and the third at 7 p. m.

The National Secretary was instructed to write to the secretaries of the several states not represented in relation to their delinquency in not notifying him of action taken at their respective conventions.

The first action of importance taken by the Committee was on the charges presented by the Washington State Executive Committee, against National Secretary Bohn, on the ground of his attitude in favoring the nomination of Haywood by the Socialist Labor party of Colorado. The Washington State Committee moved that the Secretary be removed, and the motion was seconded by the State Committee of Texas. After a full debate in which all the members of the N. E. C., the Editor of the People, and ex-National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, took part, the following motion, offered by James Connolly, New Jersey and seconded by Peter Jacobson, New York, was carried by five votes against three:

"That we endorse the action of the National Secretary and dismiss the complaints against him as founded on a misconception of the requirements of the revolutionary situation at the time in question."

Those voting in the affirmative were Connolly, (N. J.) Reimer, (Mass.) Kircher, (O.) Marek, (Conn.) and Jacobson, (N. Y.).

Those voting against were Gilchrist, (Pa.) Herrick, (R. I.) and Richter, (Mich.).

The next action of the Committee was upon the recommendation presented by Gilchrist of the State Committee of Pennsylvania, to censure the Editor of the People for his attitude favoring the candidacy of Haywood on the S. L. P. ticket. The motion was seconded by Richter, (Mich.) and was lost by seven votes against one. The only one voting in the affirmative was Gilchrist, (Pa.).

The next order of business was the hearing of the report of several committees on the Daily People plant. The National Committee adjourned at 6:30 to meet at 7 o'clock. Promptly at that hour, the Committee reconvened, and proceeded with the hearing of the reports on the Daily People plant. The matter was still pending when the Committee adjourned at a late hour.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party held the second day of its sessions Monday at the Daily People building, with Kircher, (O.), in the chair.

The following resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee on December 14, on the death of John J. Kinneally, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Since our last meeting, our fellow-member from New York, John J. Kinneally, has met with one of the many "accident" deaths, which are cold-bloodedly diminishing the numbers of the working class and increasing the profits of the capitalist class, on the railroads and in the factories, mills and mines of this country; and

"Whereas, John J. Kinneally was one of our capable and sterling members, ever alert to his duties and true to his trust, whose place it is difficult to fill; therefore be it,

"Resolved, That we, the members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, regard the untimely death of our late associate as another evidence of the tragic meaning of capitalism to our class, as another nail in the coffin of that heinous social system which holds life above property, to be driven in, amid renewed indignation and sorrow, by men, who personally and as representatives of the working class, once more realise the absolute necessity for such action, by way of the industrial and political unity of the great army of workingmen and women—i. e., Socialism—for which Kinneally labored so well; and be it further

"Resolved, That we express our sympathy and sorrow to the bereaved family of our late comrade; and cause these resolutions to be spread on our minutes and published in the Party organs."

The Manager of the Daily People plant then continued his report, going over in detail the events of his administration. In his report he discussed at length the responsibilities and irresponsibilities of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., and thereupon the following resolution on the National Executive Committee an dthe Sub-Committee were presented by Richter (Mich.), and adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The reasons that guided the Party in 1904 to remodel the organization of the National Executive Committee, and institute the present system of a National Committee and of a Sub-Committee, are the reasons set forth in the circular issued by Section Greater New York to the Sections of the Party, calling attention upon the dangers of the then existing system, and dated November 22, 1902; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the function of the Sub-Committee is to attend only to the routine work of the National Committee, and to such other matters of an emergency nature as may arise demanding immediate action during the periods when the National Committee is not in session. In all other matters not of a routine nature, and not in the nature of an emergency, the Sub-Committee shall, according as its judgment may dictate, either await the assembling of the National Committee or submit the matter, with its recommendations, to the members of the National Committee through the National Secretary, for their decision."

In the matter of the Party plant, George Luck and S. Winauer, employes of the plant, were invited before the committee. A lengthy questioning and discussion followed, and finally Gilchrist, (Pa.), moved, seconded by Jacobson, (N. Y.), that the job department be reorganized, and that Luck be placed in charge of the mechanical department of the Daily People plant. The motion was adopted 5 to 1, one member being excused from voting, and one Herrick (R. I.) having been compelled to return home.

Charles H. Chase, for the past two years Manager of the plant, then tendered his resignation, which was accepted by a vote of 6 to 1, and a motion by Gilchrist, (Pa.), to tender him a vote of thanks for the good services rendered by him during his managership, carried by the same vote.

It was then decided that the manager of the mechanical department, and the manager of the Daily and Weekly People and the Labor News Co., shall attend every meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, to report, and to give such information as may be wanted by the committee.

At its closing session, held until 3 A. M., Tuesday morning, the National Executive Committee concluded its work. Among its more important actions were the decision to send two delegates to the International Socialist Congress next summer at Stuttgart; and the defining of what constituted an "emergency" in the resolution of Richter (Mich.), published previously. The definition declares that "The N. E. C. holds that an "emergency" arises before the Sub-Committee whenever, if action is not taken immediately, injury would result to the S. L. P."

Ex-National Secretary Kuhn was present, and spoke on the necessity of organizing the members in the city for the moving of the plant, and also in reference to organizing a corps to sell the Weekly People on the streets. Both plans were endorsed and referred to the Sub-Committee.

National Secretary Frank Bohn was made temporary manager of the Daily People, in place of Chas. H. Chase, resigned, until a new manager be secured.

Gilchrist (Pa.), moved under instructions, that the Party Constitution be issued in German, that a leaflet dealing with the U. S. Supreme Court decision on the Moyer-Haywood case be issued, and that "exemption stamps" be issued for use when a Party member is out of work and unable to pay dues. The last proposition was carried, the other two referred to the Sub-Committee.

A plan for pushing the sale of Party literature, especially the Sue books, was outlined by Kircher (O.), and was referred to the Sub-Committee to set before the membership.

It was resolved to instruct all State and local organizations to send reports to National Headquarters regularly; and never to fail to place tickets in the field in campaigns.

The action of the Sub-Committee in admitting race Federations to the Party was endorsed, and the dues of members-at-large increased to twenty-five cents.

The following members were elected for the incoming Sub-Committee: Romary, of Passaic, Eck, of Hudson, Connolly, of Essex, New Jersey; Jos. H. Wilton, Staten Island; Jacobson, of Yonkers; Kuhn, Teichlauf, and Vaughan, of Kings County; Moren, Crawford, Heyman, Olpp, Chase, McCormack, and Walters, of New York.

A host of minor matters were also disposed of in the two days' sessions. In the opinion of all, it was one of the busiest and most interesting sessions on record.

LECTURES ON SOCIALISM.

Section New York to Begin Series on Wednesday, January 23.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, has secured Arlington Hall, No. 12 St. Marks place (East Eighth street), near Third avenue, for the purpose of holding a series of free lectures every Wednesday evening at 8, during the winter months, beginning January 23.

Frank Bohn will open the series on the date specified. His lecture, the first in a series of five, treating of value, price and profit, and to be delivered every alternate Wednesday evenings, is entitled "The Labor Process."

The Bohn lectures will be published in pamphlet form. The Socialist Women of the Bronx will aid financially in the publication of the same.

On Wednesday evening, January 30, Justus Ebert will deliver the first of two lectures on American labor organizations, entitled "Early American Labor Organizations."

Other lecturers will will be added.

The lectures will be followed by questions and discussions. Cards announcing the lecture series may be obtained on application from L. Abelson, organizer Section New York, 2-6 New Reade street. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to secure these cards and distribute them among their friends and shopmates.

The ability of the lecturers need not be dwelt on extensively here. Frank Bohn, the National Secretary of the S. L. P., is well known as an able lecturer. Justus Ebert is favorably known as the author of "Trades Unionism in the United States" and "American Industrial Evolution."

Capitalism has about run its course. Socialism is knocking at the doors of modern society. Without an enlightened proletariat aware of this fact and its profound significance, the Socialist Republic is impossible.

It is the duty therefore for every Socialist Labor Party man and woman to spread Socialist teachings. Do so by calling these lectures to the attention of your fellow-workers in the shop, factory or wherever else men and women are working for wages or dwelling.

Remember the place and time, Arlington Hall, 12 St. Marks place (East Eighth street), every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning January 23.

Lecture Committee.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION.

On SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1907, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Daniel De Leon will lecture at Parsons' Theatre on "Industrial Unionism."

This announcement will be sufficient for all who are directly interested; but they should at the same time make it their special business to induce as many of their shopmates as possible to be present also, in order to fill the theatre to its utmost capacity.

Admission will be fifteen cents. Tickets may be had from members and at headquarters, 34 Elm street.

HARTFORD, TAKE NOTICE.

Section Hartford S. L. P., will hold an Entertainment and dance on January 19, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. All friends and sympathizers are invited.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

All members of the Section are hereby called upon to attend a special mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, January 20th, 1907, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates for the coming spring election. We will also have to devise ways and means whereby we can secure enough signatures.

It will require work to secure them, for that reason we call upon every one to attend.

The meeting will take place at 592 Fulton street.

T. M. Davis, Organizer.

ATTENTION, BOSTON.

A. H. Simpson, will deliver an address in the Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, at 3 o'clock SUNDAY afternoon, January 20. Readers of The People are invited.

OPEN LETTER

(Continued from page 1.)

turned down, and we can prove what we charged you with. Let us see what Wm. J. Pinkerton says in his pamphlet on "Who violated the I. W. W. constitution?"

"I finally made my last appeal to our Autocratic Judge Sherman, a personal one. This weakling, afraid of offending McCabe, said, 'I cannot interfere in the Transportation Department.'" This was in December, 1905. When Pinkerton asked you in the convention if you did not deny the transportation men a hearing, you admitted 'that you did'; over 100 men heard you say so, Mr. Slugger, and as these men have not been found guilty by the convention of any crime against labor, we will have to take their word for it. The constitution which you and Mahoney have harped on for the past two months, distinctly says, "That the President shall supervise over the entire I. W. W." But you wouldn't break the constitution—Oh, no. This is lie No. 4 nailed.

Now just a little in regard to this **one Riordan.** You seem to have **at this time some of that convention love** for him, the kind you spoke of after you were discharged, like Riordan, on a roll call vote. You say you never made but one statement relative to Riordan, and that was to the effect that you had always found him honest and a hard worker; this really does sound nice, Mr. Slugger! What did you have him discharged for! Surely not for being honest! Not for working too hard, not for being incompetent, not for loaning his $500.00, without interest, to help start the organization. Of course, the members of Greenwood Union or Mills cannot **prove it**, but the delegates have your own words as to why you had him discharged. It was because Trautmann was asking him more questions or consulting with him more than he was with you, "Mr. Slugger." An awful crime. You ought to have had him slugged for it.—A terrible crime, that Trautmann should ask a man questions who had been in the A. L. U. for years as General Secretary and Assistant Secretary. I suppose Trautmann ought to have asked your lordship everything. You, who had been in the office of president one year over a revolutionary organization, and wanted to know "who in hell this fellow Karl Marx was" that you had heard so much about; a nice fellow you would be to consult with in regard to the labor movement.

You say Riordan never protested against your graft. Did you take cognizance of any protest he did make? Here's a few questions for you to answer:

Did he protest against graft money being paid to Daniel McDonald?

Did he protest against graft being paid to Cranston of Chicago?

Did he protest against the hiring of a man called Anderson in Spokane?

Is it not a fact, Mr. Slugger, that he protested against the paying out of money, and did write across the checks and vouchers the words "For Graft" and for "Doing nothing," and is it not a fact that these people accepted checks with this kind of words on? And is not a fact that you as Lord supreme of this organization did not take action on the protests? Is it not a fact that this was the real cause for the discharge of Riordan? Is it not a fact that Mahoney, at your suggestion, made the motion to discharge Riordan? **It would appear to me at this time that he did.** Tell the truth, Mr. Slugger, even if it does not hurt. "Lie No. 5 nailed."

Next you state that you did not congregate at 1.30 in the middle of the night, and that you did not do anything underhanded. No, nothing underhanded for a slugger. That's so—but let's see. Now, Mr. Slugger, did you not have a letter sent to W. E. Trautmann and John Riordan on the morning of the 4th of October, stating that at a meeting of the General Executive Board, held the night before, at 1.30 a. m. at headquarters, that the G. E. B. had decided to dispense with the services of Trautmann and Riordan as Executive officers and of Edwards as editor of the "Industrial Worker"? Now we will for a moment presume that you were still in power. Did you invite Riordan, Trautmann and Edwards to that meeting, or prefer charges against them? No—but you carried out your usual autocratic tactics, not underhanded, etc., and what a charge to discharge them on. That they had voted to pay delegates who were broke $1.50 a day, and you voted to pay this yourself, Mr. Slugger, and that they voted to abolish the office of your president. "Rats," who wouldn't?

Do you dare to say that you did not hire detectives to slug St. John and myself? Do you dare to say, Mr. Slugger and coward, that we were not slugged, and that without any provocation? Do you dare to say that you did not change any locks on doors, or did not force the safe open? Would you dare to say that the men you hired to slug us would not murder men for $10.00? Go ask the captain of the police force what he thinks of members of the Mooney-Bohland Detective Agency, where the police came from who arrested your hired degenerates?

You say your **Executive Board** was with you, the criminal part. That part composed of Mahoney, McCabe, Kirkpatrick, and yourself; all of you discharged (except Mahoney) by a jury of your peers. Everything open and above board! "Great Scott." Lie No. 6 nailed.

Now, Mr. Slugger, the members of Greenwood Union only know one man on the New General Exectuive Board, and that is myself, and many of them have known me in the Mining Department for ten years. We have fought many battles against capitalist greed in Greenwood, and always won them. The members of Greenwood can smell a fakir like you a mile away. They had one for Financial Secretary, called George Dougherty. He tried to hand them to the capitalist class on election day wool and ears, and finally left them $1,700 to the bad. So you understand, Mr. Slugger, that they are good judges of "roosters of your brand." I'll admit, Mr. Slugger, that the one mistake the Greenwood men made in their resolution, was when they said that the office of the I. W. W. was governed by a president. This was a sad mistake. It was governed by McCabe and Mahoney, because you had not the power to stop graft or give the members their sovereign rights; at least, you didn't want that power.

I don't believe the Greenwood resolution will destroy your reputation as a whole; at least, not the whole of it. There is generally a spark of principle in the most degraded criminals. So knowing this, I am sure that Greenwood Miners will let you down easy. You do not need for the future, because you will have as much chow in the future as far as the labor movement is concerned, as John Mitchell would have if he was a member of Greenwood Union. Don't try to be blaming the S. L. P. You know there are very few S. L. P. men out in this neck of the woods, and your spasms about S. L. P. won't go down. There is not an S. L. P. man in Greenwood, B. C., and there are about 500 S. P. men. They are not so narrow-minded that they are going to repudiate their party because you are a member of it. If the S. P. gets many Shermans and Stedmans into it, I would not be surprised to see all kinds of honest men want to get into this much despised S. L. P. However, before quitting the old ship, we'll make a bold effort to save it from grafters and sluggers. Because you have not been exposed years ago, does not make you any spring angel now. As far as your brotherly love is concerned, it puts me in the mind of that class of love which was administered to the secret-order workingmen in Cripple Creek, by their brothers of the capitalist class. (A bayonet and black jack.) Do you know, Mr. Slugger, that your black jacks do not feel nice over a man's pate? "Brotherly love!" etc. Cut it out!

So you are trying to mix Moyer, Haywood and yourself together.

It is a fact that Moyer has given you a little the best of it, but we are satisfied that he has been misinformed by such dope as Mahoney's, McMullen's and McDonald's report. I don't think that Haywood is very sorry for anything he has done. Don't peddle your sympathy, Mr. Slugger! It won't go. You seemed to know where Moyer was before the convention was half over. You want to get a stronger argument than forever screaming S. L. P.-ism. You were not defeated by S. L. P. men, but by men who belong to your Party, the S. P. St. John had more votes himself, and is a member of the S. P. than all the S. L. P. men combined; De Leon with his 5 votes included.

De Leon was a pretty fine man with you just prior to the convention; good enough in fact to edit the "Industrial Worker," because you asked him to accept the position as editor, and De Leon thought you were a pretty fine fellow also until he found you out. In fact, he left New York fully intending to make your nomination speech.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Slugger, I do not believe that you ever intended to hold the offices if Mahoney had not instructed you to do so. Surely, when you had the Republican Printing and Fraternal Supply Company (which you had a big interest in) send in their bills, and demand instant payment so as to embarrass the Industrial Workers, you did not want the office of President again.

When you had your picture put in a capitalist paper (The Chicago Record-Herald of October 7th), you did not then surely want to longer hold office. You surely will not deny that in that paper you stated that you tried obstructive tactics to starve out the delegates, but that De Leon came to the rescue by having a motion passed, paying the delegates $1.50 a day, and that they were then prepared to stay until Xmas, as this was more money than they had ever received in their lives before; and you, Mr. Slugger, voted to pay the money. (Queer, isn't it?)

I heard Debs once say ten years ago in Rossland, B. C., that when the working class found the capitalist press lauding a labor leader and printing his photo, to get rid of him (the leader) quick. Your statement in the paper of October 7th ought to discharge any fakir on earth.

I think you will agree with me now that you are not the fit person to enlighten the members of Greenwood Union. If you cannot go yourself to explain things to them, you might be able to hire P. R. McDonald, the Mayor of Rossland. He ought to be well posted, and the referendum of W. F. of M. as to the illegality of the Chicago Convention cast in Rossland Union will prove to you how he (your brave follower) has enlightened the miners of that town, with everything his own way, no messenger from the opposite side of this affair to bother him, with over a month to do it in. HE WAS DEFEATED BY HIS OWN MEN, BY A VOTE OF NEARLY 3 TO 1.

Enuf sed.

Yours for the revolution,

F. W. HESLEWOOD.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will have a pedro party and dance SATURDAY, January 19th, 8 p. m. in Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genesee street. Good prizes will begiven and general good time is assured to all. Tickets, 15 cents—good for coffee and cake—can be bought of the comrades or at the door. Every friend is invited.

Section Buffalo has also organized a "School of Socialism"—class for joint reading and discussion of Socialist literature. The school meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Headquarters, 550 Broadway, near Jefferson street. De Leon's "Preamble of I. W. W." was chosen by the school as the first pamphlet to study. Every man or woman is invited to join.

WOMEN OF CINCINNATI, ATTENTION!

The nucleus of a "Women's Socialist Club" has been formed. On SUNDAY afternoon, January 13th, a mass meeting will be held at the I. W. W. Hall, corner 12th and Jackson street, to complete the organization. Able speakers will address the meeting and explain the aims and objects of the Club.

Women Awake! Add your strength to the Socialist movement and hasten the day of emancipation.

Committee.

COLUMBUS, O., MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1212 East Town street, under the auspices of L. U. 257 I. W. W. on SUNDAY, January 13, at 2:30 p. m.

Address by Arthur Keep. Subject: "The Present Labor Situation in Columbus."

Wage workers ar einvited to attend.

CINCINNATIANS, ATTENTION!

You are invited to attend a course of Sunday evening lectures, given under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, at their headquarters, southeast corner Twelfth and Jackson streets, during the months of January, February and March.

For January we annouce:

January 13—Dr. Henslee. Subject: "The Professional Man in the Labor Movement."

January 20th—A. C. Allison. Subject: "Single Tax, the Instrument by Which Labor May Gain Economic Freedom."

January 27—Dr. J. B. Wilson. Subject: "Scholastic, Clerical and Other Humbugs."

All members of the working class are earnestly urged to attend these lectures, which are free, and are given purely in their interest.

Each lecture will be followed by free and open discussion.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m.

Entrance on 12th street. Hall on third floor.

Speakers for February will be announced later.

Educational and Organization Committee

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

NOTICE, PITTSBURG.

On account of the Sunday meetings of the I. W. W. held at Pittsburg, Pa., on every Sunday excepting the fourth Sunday of the month, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., will hold its regular meeting on the fourth Sunday of the month hereafter.

At the last regular meeting the Section endorsed these meetings and pledged its moral and financial support to the I. W. W., $5 being contributed to help pay the first month's expenses.

D. E. Gilchrist,
Organizer.

INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN TO COME OUT.

Chicago, Ill., January 7.—Now that Judge Honore has given the new administration of the I. W. W. a substantial victory in his decision, the Bulletin of the Industrial Workers of the World, which has temporarily been delayed, will be sent to press at once.

SECTION MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

General meeting of Section at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets SATURDAY evening, January 12, 1907. All members are requested to attend. Important business matters will be transacted. Organizer.

I. W. W. CLOAKMAKERS.

Settle One Strike—Beller Co. Still Stubborn—Whole Cloak Trade Stirred.

The Levi and Rosenberg ladies' suit strike was formally settled Monday by the signing of an agreement by the bosses, recognizing the Union, and agreeing to discharge no one without consulting the workmen.

At the request of Beller, the boss of the cloak shop where the I. W. W. were first forced to go out to defend their locked-out brothers, a committee of strikers called on him. He made one or two flabby propositions which were promptly turned down by the committee, and no agreement was reached.

The strikers, on hearing the committe's report, decided not to send them back, but to wait until Beller call for them again.

The I. W. W. Garment Workers has gained largely in numbers and prestige trhough these two strikes, and the speedy settlement of the Beller case is confidently looked forward to. Workmen from other shops constantly appear at the strikers' meetings, bringing moral and financial assistance. The whole cloak trade seems to be stirred up.

EXPELLED FROM THE I. W. W.

A. Gaskill, formerly Financial Secretary-Treasurer of Local 245, I. W. W., San Diego, Calif., has been expelled from the Local for embezzlement of the funds of the organization. He is a painter by trade; a small man, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches in height; weight about 150 pounds; about 40 years of age, and wore a black mustache, when he left San Diego. He is a "loose fighter" and a typical "pure and simple" grafter.

By order of San Diego Local No. 245, I. W. W.

C. B. Wolfe, President.
A. A. Baker, Secretary.
San Diego, Calif., December 14, 1906.

BREEDING STRIKE BREAKERS.

Mormon Apostle R. Clawson Advises Young Men To Equip Themselves for the Dirty Work.

Salt Lake City, Utah, December 25.—In an address at the Mormon Tabernacle Apostle Rudger Clawson urged the young men of the church to become acquainted with edged tools in order that they might be in a position to break strikes when they occur.

The address was delivered during the afternoon session of the quarterly conference of Ensign stake.

Clawson spoke of the church schools and the work that they were doing. He referred to a dinner given to the members of the first presidency and others last week which had been prepared by girls in the domestic science department of the Latter-day Saints university. Continuing Clawson said:

"The young men of the church should become familiar with edged tools. There may become hard times, and strikes. Workmen are becoming banded together in organizations, and to combat these organization, these evils, we should educate ourselves in the mechanical arts, so that we can break these strikes. We should be independent of these unions, and should be prepared to earn honest money when we can secure the employment."

Clawson then called attention to the paralysis of trade and business which accompanies and follows strikes by labor organizations, and said that the young men should be able to prevent this paralysis by taking the places of the strikers.

"Will it not be a revelation when the young men of the church can leave their schools," he said, "fully prepared to take up all of the problems of life and prepared to meet with every condition that may confront them?"